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**1924 Prospects**

**The Machinery Trade Outlook Is Hopeful A New Cycle**

THE general state of unrest which exists in China at the present time is reflected in the machinery trade, those interested in industries employing machinery being apparently unwilling, on account of the lack of security afforded to their enterprise or unable on account of financial stringency brought about by the same cause, to place orders for further machinery for extension or even to purchase very necessary renewals. They prefer to make as much as they can of what they have until the political horizon clears.

As regards China's premier industry, textiles, there is no doubt that with reference to spinning a period of rest was due after the fevered erection of mills, the output for which must be absorbed. But this period of rest would not have been of such long duration had there not been such endless internal strife and disorder. There can be no question regarding the need for further expansion of the spinning industry to satisfy the normal requirements of the country. During the past few months most of the spinning mills have been worked at a loss in many cases an unnecessarily large one. Now with the improvement in market conditions the better managed mills are making profits.

A few orders have been placed for weaving machinery during the past few months and but for the great financial stringency and the general feeling of insecurity a much greater expansion would have taken place. The millowners and others interested are beginning to see very clearly that maximum success cannot be secured until the industry is properly balanced, that is to say, until the number of power looms is increased to such an extent as will ensure the output of the spinning mills being absorbed.

NO SIGN OF ACTIVITY

The far-sighted millowners who provided power looms to take care of the product of their spinning mills are now reaping their reward and are able to work at a profit where others less far-sighted are compelled to work at a loss or close down. The stagnation mentioned in the mill industry is common to practically every other industry employing machinery, none being busy. All proposals for extensions have been pigeon-holed. Even orders for replacements much needed as they oftentimes are, are not placed until the very last moment, and then reluctantly.

One has only to visit the workshops in Hongkong to realise to what a state of stagnation trade has sunk. Instead of seeing many men busily employed and all the lathes and other tools occupied, one sees but few evidences of anything like activity—workmen have been discharged and tools are idle.

The foregoing presents a gloomy picture. If the future held or seems to hold nothing better, it would be well for the machinery merchants and others interested in industrial development to pack their boxes and make tracks for their home countries while they still had the wherewithal to pay their way, but the prospects for 1924 are bright, or at least a good deal better than 1923, and that for several reasons. Psychology teaches us how easily we are influenced by a thought, word or superstition. The introduction of fear prevents our doing what we are perfectly well able to do, and we know how, per contra the feeling of confidence enables us to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

REIGN OF SUPERSTITION

The year in which we now are (1923) is the last year of the Chinese cycle, and the superstition held by the Chinese that during the last year of every cycle luck is bad and that disasters and troubles

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**Weather**

Overcast and mild weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.9 and the minimum 50.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.9 and 28.0.

**The Mail Box**

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Canada, Nov. 19.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. McKinley, Nov. 15.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Malwa, 10.30 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Angkor, 10 a.m. today.

# CONSTABULARY CHIEF AND AIDE SHOT BY ASSASSIN

## GEN. HSU KUO-LIANG NEAR DEATH FOLLOWING ATTACK BY KUOMINGTANG FANATIC

### Assailant, Captured By Settlement Police After Running Duel With Pistol And Carbines, Charges His Victim With Persecuting And Killing Followers Of Sun Yat-sen

**General Hsu Kuo-liang, for many years chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary, was shot and probably mortally wounded last evening by an assassin who lay in wait for him outside a bathhouse at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Yunnan Road. The General's body servant was slightly wounded by another bullet when he grappled with his master's assailant. The latter was captured by Chinese police of the Settlement force after a running pistol and carbine duel through the streets.**

"If I have killed him, I am glad, and willingly give my life as sacrifice," the prisoner declared after he had been taken into custody last night. "I am a Kuomingtang man. Hsu Kuo-liang has killed many Kuomingtang men. Others will be found to follow in my footsteps."

The shooting occurred at about 6.15 p.m. The Constabulary chief and his servant had been to the bath and their motor car was waiting at the curb. As General Hsu was about to step into the machine the assassin, who gave the name of Li Da-sun, stepped forward and fired. The muzzle of the weapon, a 32 calibre automatic pistol, was almost pressed against Hsu's body and he fell with a bullet ranging forward through the abdomen. His servant made an effort to seize Li, but a second shot dropped him also, with a wound in his head.

RUNNING PISTOL DUEL

Li ran northward in Yunnan Road chased by two Chinese constables, who were shortly joined by a third, and who opened fire with their carbines. In all they fired four times at the fugitive, who in return emptied the magazine of his pistol. Fortunately no pedestrians were struck.

Reaching Pakhoi Road corned Li dashed toward the Race Course and about fifty yards along the street he was overhauled by the pursuing policemen and knocked down by a blow with a carbine. Once captured, he showed a submissive spirit and seemed wholly resigned to whatever fate awaited him.

General Hsu was hurried in his motor car to Shantung Road Hospital, where an operation was performed. The surgeon, however, was unable to locate the bullet, which entered the body just back of the hip. It was stated at a late hour that the condition of the victim was extremely grave. The servant's wound is not regarded as serious.

Questioned after the shooting, Li declared that he was a school teacher and that he had planned for years to slay Hsu, having read in a newspaper some seven years ago that he was a bad man. His story was in many regards contradictory, however, and while it is believed that the shooting rose out of politics, it is also thought that there must have been some personal grievance back of the act. Li's bearing and appearance are those of a soldier rather than a scholar and he showed entire familiarity with the political situation and the affiliations of his victim.

According to Li's story he is 42 years of age and a native of Anhuei, where he was a teacher in the Wuhu high school. He said he is married and has a daughter and that his father is at present a teacher in Anhuei. He joined the Kuomingtang party before the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, he declared. He told of reading an article condemning Hsu Kuo-liang in a Shanghai Chinese paper seven years ago—and gave no evidence of embarrassment when it was pointed out that the publication named went out of existence several years before the time he mentioned.

Li states that he left Anhuei for Shanghai on the 4th of the 5th moon and sailed from here for Canton on the 17th of the same moon to visit the friend from

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## RUSSIAN WOMEN GET LONG TERMS IN ASSAULT CASE

### Two Sent To Jail For Ten Months; Ordered To Pay Damages

Sentence of ten months' imprisonment was imposed by Assessor Ivanoff and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court upon Mrs. A. M. Sproge and Mrs. Helene Petkoff, Russian women charged with the grevious bodily injury and attempted murder of another Russian woman, C. Valia. Decision was also given in a civil action for damages, the two being ordered to pay the victim $400.

The assault grew out of a quarrel over some clothing alleged to have been mortgaged to one of the accused. The complainant refused to redeem the articles, declaring that they had been worn, and a series of quarrels followed, culminating in the fight. The complainant had her nose and one ear nearly bitten off and had to be taken to hospital. Following the issue of the doctor's certificate, which remarked that very serious injury had evidently been attempted, the original charge of assault was changed to those of attempted murder and causing serious bodily injury, the conviction being given on the latter charge.

There have been numerous hearings of the case, the defendants denying that they started the fight and placing the blame for it upon the complainant. Dr. Fishman appeared for the complainant and Mr. J. Em Lemiere for the defense.

## TIENTSIN MAN CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

### Alfred P. Patterson Taken Into Custody Here On Compradore's Claim

Mr. Alfred P. Patterson, said to be the son of a wealthy and well known family in New Orleans, was arrested in a Shanghai cafe on Friday night by the French police and United States Marshal Thurston Porter on a charge of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses.

Patterson is charged with having embezzled $10,000 in cash from the compradore of an import and export firm styled Patterson & Company, which he recently opened in Tientsin. He left Tientsin six weeks ago, according to information received yesterday and Friday was the first time he had been seen. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the American Consul-General in Tientsin some time ago.

Because of the fact that the United States Court for China only recently sat in Tientsin and will not return there for some time it is probable that Patterson will be given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton here, instead of being returned to Tientsin, and if he is held for the upper court for trial he can then be tried immediately.

## SHANGHAI TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE

### Services In Various Churches Here Today

### VETERANS DANCE

### United Services Body Hosts At New Carlton

Shanghai today will observe the hush of Armistice Day in commemoration of the end of the World War five years ago.

No official civic celebration has been scheduled but numerous organisations and the churches will hold special services in honor of the day and of the glorious dead who made a celebration of the day possible. Commemoration of the day began last night when the United Services Association, the British organisation, held a dinner dance at the New Carlton to which American and French and ex-service men of the other Allies were invited and at which the members of the committees of the American Legion and the French war veteran's association were guests of honor.

Today several organisations will hold memorial services. The United Services Association will hold their usual Memorial service in Holy Trinity Cathedral commencing at 10:45 a.m. Boy Scouts will attend the service. Poppies will be sold in the Cathedral compound for charitable purposes. Chaplain W. Robbins will preach.

The French service men's organisation will attend solemn mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 o'clock this morning, and tonight will celebrate with a dance at the French Club to which their brothers-in-arms of other nationalities have been invited.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. and Community Church will hold Armistice Day services for American sailors in port and ex-service men, including members of the American Legion. The Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach

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## ENGLAND GIVES LLOYD GEORGE GREAT WELCOME

### Huge Crowds Greet Ex-Premier On His Return To Southampton

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Lloyd George was welcomed at Southampton by a great crowd on his return from his American tour.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, he said that he adhered exactly to his position in April last. In spite of Mr. Baldwin's incredible pronouncement, he had not made any preparations and declined to discuss the elections, which seemed a piece of unutterable folly. It was an insult to the intelligence of the nation to feed starving industries with the mildewed straw of the last century. The question of Liberal re-union did not rest with him. He was prepared to work for anybody who served the country faithfully.

Mr. Lloyd George expressed the opinion that the United States had taken a very definite step forward in the last few weeks. M. Poincare's attitude was not very helpful, but he hoped that the conference would take place. The ex-Premier was sure that American opinion was generally turning in the direction of cooperation. Referring to prohibition, he thought that America meant to carry the thing through and that a fresh plebiscite would probably re-affirm the previous verdict.

# *U. S. Declines To Partake In Inquiry On Reparations*

## LUDENDORFF SEIZED WHEN NATIONALIST COUP FAILS

### Reichswehr Are Loyal; Suppress Bavarian Revolters

### MANY ARE SLAIN

### Considerable Losses Are Reported In Street Fighting

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The Munich outbreak has been suppressed.

Dr. von Poehner, one of the Bavarian leaders, has been arrested.

General von Ludendorff and Herr Hitler barricaded themselves in the Ministry of War, but were later arrested.

It is officially announced that the arrests were made after the military buildings at Munich, in which the Bavarian leaders had taken refuge, had been taken by assault by Reichswehr troops. It is added that the fighting resulted in slight losses on both sides, while a considerable number were killed and wounded in street fighting. It is declared that the revolt has now been completely suppressed. All the buildings in the city are now in the hands of the Knilling Government.

(Reuter's Service)

Berne, Nov. 9.—A semi-official message from Wurzberg via Berlin confirms that the Munich revolt is regarded as over. It declares that all is now calm in Bavaria. The people and the Reichswehr are loyal to the von Knilling Government.

An earlier wireless report from Bamberg via Berlin stated that Dr. von Kahr and General von Lossow had declared that their assent to the Hitler-Ludendorff movement had been obtained by force and that they were opposed to the movement and hoped to be masters of the situation today. Dr. von Kahr had ordered the arrest of all members of the National Socialist Association.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 9.—It is officially stated that the Bavarian Govern-

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## *STINNES CASTS LONGING EYE ON U.S. OIL FIELDS*

(BY UNITED PRESS)

**Chicago, Nov. 9.—Reports that Hugo Stinnes, overlord of German industry, is investing heavily in oil properties in the United States were strengthened here today when Hugo Stinnes, Jr., the son of the multi-millionaire, left for the Southwestern oil-fields, accompanied by Harry Sinclair, one of America's leading oil operators.**

**Although rumors regarding Stinnes' decision to buy up American oil properties have been in circulation for some time past they were regarded much like many of the other sensational reports concerning the German industrial magnate's holdings. The action of young Stinnes today was the first hint that there was anything substantial to this latest series of reports. Both Stinnes, Jr., and Sinclair refused to discuss their mission in the Southwest when interviewed by newspapermen before their departure.**

### Armistice Day

TODAY, five years ago, after four years of the hardest struggle mankind has ever witnessed, saw the first real admission by the Germans of that defeat, the extent of which has taken even longer than the war itself to demonstrate. Years of alternating hope and despair had been, in the course of a very few months, reduced to a certainty by the infusion of American blood into the ranks of those armies of the Allies which had held an ever-thinning line against the masterful and determined strokes of a hardy enemy.

We are not going to voice the claim that we won the war, though undoubtedly we made a substantial contribution towards bringing about the Allied victory. We know, as most any who stop to think, that but for the unflinching courage of our European Allies there would have been no war for us to have helped in winning. Beyond this is it not our intention to discuss the war, nor how it was won. It is sufficient that the greatest menace that one Power has raised against the rest of the world was successfully combatted; and, though at the present moment the prospects of a permanent peace seem somewhat obscure, there is hope that the chancellories of Europe have had enough of warfare not to desire another challenge on the field of battle for many long years to come.

On the other hand the history of this five years' peace must seem disheartening, when so much that was hoped for during the time of struggle failed to eventuate with that rapidly which the optimistically inclined expected as the direct outcome of Germany's surrender. The pessimist, on the other hand, expected little, and has seen the fulfilment of his expectations. Stable peace is not yet. Years must still pass during which the political instability of Europe will present the most serious problems for European statesmen and give rise to those alarums and excursions, which already have been too frequent for the comfort of many. Yet, lest this despondent view should depress our readers, it should be made clear that European history shows that nothing unsymptomatic of other peaces after titanic struggles has up to the present occurred. It is but natural when much is thrown into the melting pot of war that considerable time must be taken for the establishment of anything like a permanent readjustment of international relations. And when as in the present case, not only these are involved, but the actual constitutions of States which once were important powers in the world, which the victors are still striving to recover the costs of their expensive arbitrament of arms, it is but natural that tremors of hostility should periodically shake the political world, until by gradual loss of force they subside into the general peace of which there are to be seen definite promises.

Many of the post war problems with which the world is faced today have in varying degress perplexed the leaders of other generations. Possibly they were not of the same magnitude, judged from a positive standard, though relatively it is to be doubted whether the periods of readjustment after other large European wars were not as trying as that through which the Continent is now passing.

The warfare of peace, however, had been of the bitterest. It is bitter enough now to justify some degree of despondency in viewing the future. France, bent on the enforcement of the rights accorded her under the Treaty of Versailles, an enforcement which would tend greatly towards the weakening of a power which has threatened her safety for practically a century, cannot be blamed for insistence on those measures which it is hoped by her statesmen would do much to rehabilitate her sadly damaged fortunes and by ensuring a substantial period of peace enable her to regain that economic position so sadly imperilled by the war from which she, with others, has victoriously emerged. Germany, on the other hand threatened with a bankruptcy which may or may not be self-incurred, faced with a disruption of her peoples and the establishment of minor states to the final dissolution of the confederation known originally as the German Empire has at the present moment almost as much cause to regret the peace as her imperialist leaders must now regret the war, while other Powers endeavoring to stand by their Allies and at the same time prevent conditions in Germany getting worse are in even a more serious plight. It cannot be gainsaid that in Europe at the present time, the forces of that co-operation necessary to bring order out of present chaos are lamentably inadequate, and it would seem that even if Europe has started to work out her own salvation, the progress made during the past five years has been disappointingly meagre.

And on this day it is impossible to leave meditation on the great struggle without some thought of those in the prime of manhood and the splendor of youth, who pursuing the great ideal of patriotism, surrendered to the Moloch of war all they had to give, and left the fleshly trappings of their indomitable spirit in alien earth on the many stricken fields of the world. Present difficulties may cloud the prospect of those ideals for which they fought and we may be unable to see the forest for trees, but if we adhere as firmly to the great ideal of humanity as did those young men who live again in our memory today, we shall surmount our troubles and reach the green pastures of a real peace. That peace will come and we can only hope that we shall be as worthy of it, as are those who, five years ago had their immortality crowned with glory.

## *Dutch Plane Will Fly To East Indies*

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 9.—It is reported from Amsterdam that, with a view to studying the possibility of aerial communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies, a Fokker aeroplane will leave Amsterdam probably in April for Batavia via Prague, Constantinople, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Sengora and Muntok.

## *Relief Is Planned For Peking's Poor*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 7.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Garrison has called the attention of the Government to the need for meeting the destitution in the capital during the winter by the erection of twenty temporary poor houses where lodging and food will be provided and twenty-six stations for supplying meals daily to the needy.

## LIMITATIONS MAKE INQUIRY FUTILE, VIEW OF COOLIDGE

### Attitude Of French Is Stumbling-Block In Negotiations

### DEFINITE WORD

### America Refuses To Be Represented In Any Capacity

(BY UNITED PRESS)

**Washington, Nov. 9.—After conferring with Ambassador Jusserand of France, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes today formally announced that the United States would not be represented at the proposed conference on German reparations, either officially or unofficially.**

**A spokesman for President Coolidge at the White House said that it was the opinion of the President that an inquiry concerning Germany's capacity to pay until 1930, in accordance with the latest proposals made by France, would be "both useless and futile."**

**The definite announcement by Secretary Hughes comes after days of conferences with Ambassador Jusserand, who has just returned from Paris and is therefore fully informed on the attitude of his government in the matter. Although no hint of the nature of these negotiations between the French Ambassador and Secretary Hughes was permitted to leak out, it is known that the American government adhered staunchly to the position which it first announced, namely, that it would not be any party to a conference in which all of the Allies were not in accord or on which undue limitations had been imposed beforehand.**

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Nov. 9.—It was officially intimated today after a fresh conference betweeen Secretary of State Hughes and the French Ambassador that the proposed enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay had been fustrated by the attitude of France.

The latest French suggestion to limit the investigation to a period ending in 1930 does not satisfy the President, who regards such a limited enquiry as useless and futile. The Government is not inclined to cooperate in convening a committee of international experts when they would be unable to put forward a comprehensive plan.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 9.—A telegram from a French source in Washington declares that the United States has definitely decided not to participate in the proposed committee of experts.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is assumed that the proposal of the Allies to invite the United States to be represented on the reparations committee will now be dropped.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 9.—The evening newspapers publish a communique explaining the point of view of the French Government on the question of the committee of experts. It recalls the stipulations of the Treaty of


**IS'NT IT FUNNY ?**

MAN wakes up in the morning, after sleeping under an advertised blanket, on an advertised mattress, takes off advertised pyjamas: takes a shower in an advertised tub: shaves with an advertised razor: washes with advertised soap: powders his face with an advertised powder: dons advertised underwear, hose, shirt collar, shoes, suit, handkerchief: sits down to a breakfast of an advertised cereal: drinks advertised coffee: puts on an advertised hat: lights an advertised cigar: rides to h's office in an advertised car on advertised tires, where he refuses to advertise on the grounds that advertising does not pay.

*Apply to the Advertising Manager for rates.*

Versailles, pointing out how the Treaty binds the French Government and enforcedly limits the capacity of the committee of experts. By the terms of the Treaty the Reparations Commission cannot grant delays beyond 1930 and cannot reduce the German debt without the unanimous consent of the Powers. The French Constitution requires a vote of the Chambers to authorise the Government to consent to a reduction. If Germany restored her finances before 1930, the limit fixed by the experts, her capacity for payment would be completely modified and would necessitate a fresh examination the present data having become incorrect.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9.—Well-informed French circles state that the Allies have agreed on their attitude with regard to the Reich as the result of current events, especially the Bavarian Dictatorship.

French quarters affirm that the Conference of Ambassadors yesterday unanimously decided on "a double demarche", consisting in calling the attention of the Dutch and German Governments to the inconvenience that might arise if the Crown Prince were allowed to return to Germany. The text of the Notes to Berlin and the Hague has been submitted to the British, Italian, Belgian and Japanese Governments for ratification.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Germany has requested the Allies to postpone resumption of military control.

*(Exclusive China Press)*

Geneva, Nov. 9.—The Italian government is attempting to mediate between London and Paris as to the manner of appointing members of the proposed commission for investigation of the reparations situation.

## CONSUL GENERAL ASKS ISSUE OF TAX RECEIPTS

### Brings Failure Of Such Issue To Attention Of Collector In U. S.

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham has brought to the attention of the Collector of Internal Revenue the failure to issue receipts for income taxes paid by American citizens residing in Shanghai. He urged that inasmuch as these receipts are valuable in procuring passports that the receipts should invariably be issued.

An instruction has been received from the Department of State repeating the following instructions which have been issued by the Treasury Department to all Internal Revenue Collectors:

"When it is known to collectors of internal revenue that the taxpayer making payment of income taxes due is leaving the United States, or is engaged in any occupation or profession that requires frequent entry into and exit from the United States, and in all cases where payments are received from American citizens residing abroad, collectors of internal revenue will issue receipts, regardless of the manner in which payment is made."

The Consul-General is assured that all internal revenue collectors are again being reminded of the fact that receipts should be issued in all cases where tax payers are residing abroad and the hope is expressed that this action will have the effect of eliminating the complaints to which the Consul-General at Shanghai called attention.

## Blame Pirates For Capture Of Ferry

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Hongkong, Nov. 10.—It transpires that the official report cabled yesterday is incorrect. The missing ferry was pirated by a steam launch and taken to a place near Macao. The vessel was looted and the Chinese passengers are being held for ransom. Two of them have escaped and come to Hongkong.

## FOREIGNERS IN SEEKING CENTER FOR RECREATION

### Campaign Will Be Undertaken By All Nationals In Japan's Capital

*(Exclusive China Press)*

Tokio, Nov. 10.—A campaign to erect temporary buildings where foreigners may gather and where living quarters may be provided for those unable to obtain accommodations elsewhere is being sponsored by Mr. E. W. Frazar.

Efforts are being made to obtain a suitable site and there are good prospects for the success of the project. Americans, British and other nationals in Tokio are giving their hearty support. The people of other countries will probably be given an opportunity to assist in the movement through contributions of money, furnishings, books, and other essentials. The temporary structure will probably be turned over to some worthy enterprise when the present need for it ends.

Railroad traffic from Yokohama has now been restored. There is a normal supply of food now, water is plentiful and of an excellent character, and fresh vegetables and fruits are arriving in abundant quantities.

The greatest problem with which the city is faced is in the matter of housing. However, accommodations are increasing rapidly. It is estimated that half of the 800 foreigners who resided in Tokio before the disaster are remaining and many others have arrived from America since the quake.

The weather is unusually fine, crisp autumn breezes prevailing. Really cold weather is not expected for some time.

## Observance Of Armistice Today

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and the American School will furnish music.

The sailors from the U.S.S. Helena and the members of the American Legion in Shanghai have been especially invited to attend the services of Community Church, Sunday afternoon at five o'clock in the Navy Y.M.C.A. Rev. C. M. Drury will speak on the topic "The Way to Peace." The whole service will be in keeping with Armistice Day celebrations, and all ex-service men are invited to attend.

More than 300 attended the Armistice Day dinner and dance of the United States Service Association at the New Carlton Cafe last night. Major A. Hilton-Johnson, presided and the association had as its guests of honor Mr. S. Barton, British consul-general; Admiral Sir A. Leveson, of the British Navy and Lady Leveson; Col. Gordon, commandant of the S.V.C.; Capt. Alington; Mr. Charles Grosbois Capt. Fiori, Dr. Fresson, and Messrs. P. LeBris, E. J. Berthet, P. Lorendre and J. Schlisler, members of the executive committee of the French War Veterans Association, and Judge C. S. Franklin and Larry Lehrbas, members of the executive committee of the American Legion.

A toast to the Presidents of the republics of France and the United States was proposed, to which Mr. LeBris of the French War Veterans replied, proposing a toast at the same time to King George. Brief addresses by several of the guests followed.

The Shanghai Club entertained last night at a large dinner-dance in honor of Armistice Day.

### PARIS-LONDON RATE

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=78.27 francs.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS IS OUR SPECIALTY
MAISON ADIX
"The French Silk Shop"
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Rds.
Open till 7.30 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL ATTACHE TO GIVE TALK ON JAPAN TRIP

### Mr. Julean Arnold Will Describe Present Conditions

### MADE LONG STUDY

### Compiled Report For Secretary Of Commerce

Present day conditions in Japan, with particular reference to the consequences of the recent disaster, will be described to American businessmen Tuesday noon by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who has just returned from the island kingdom after making a comprehensive survey.

The occasion will be a tiffin party of the American Chamber of Commerce for its members and their guests to be held at the Union Club beginning at 12:15 p.m. Application for reservations should be made to Mr. D. J. Lewis, secretary of the Chamber Dollar Building.

**REPRESENTED HOOVER**

Mr. Arnold received word from Washington early in September, just following the earthquake, to proceed to Japan as the direct representative of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover and to make a report on conditions. During the past weeks he has made a thorough study of the situation and it is expected that his talk to local business men will be full of interest.

Mr. Arnold will also speak on various activities of the Department of Commerce in behalf of American business interests in China.

The Commercial Attache returned from Japan by the steamer President Lincoln last Thursday and expects to be in Shanghai for several days before proceeding to Peking. A reception in his honor will be held this afternoon at 4:30 at the home of Mr. P. P. Whitham president of the Asia Development Corporation, 28 Edinburgh Road.

## REVOLT PLOT IN HUNGARY BARED; LEADER SEIZED

### Note Tells Of Proposal For Alliance With German Nationalists

*(Reuter's Service)*

Budapest, Nov. 9.—An agreement was found on an Extreme Right Deputy, M. Ulai, after his arrest, containing a scheme to overthrow the Hungarian Government with the help of Bavarian irregular troops and to establish a new Government.

The document is signed for the National Executive Committee by Dr. Szeinere, who has also been arrested. The other party to the agreement is the Executive of a Bavarian Nationalist organisation whose signatures are lacking owing to the fact that M. Ulain, when arrested, was about to go to Munich to obtain Bavarian consent.

## PRESIDENT PIERCE TAKES SEVERAL NOTED PASSENGERS

### Major Nathan Of Kailan Administration Sails For Home

A number of well known people were passengers for the United States when the Pacific Mail liner President Pierce sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning.

Major W. S. Nathan, who has just retired as head of the Kailan Mining Administration in Tientsin after many years service, sailed for England, via the United States. Major Nathan was given an enthusiastic send-off when he left Tientsin and has been widely entertained by friends during his short stop-over in Shanghai.

Miss Josephine Grant was a passenger for her home after a visit in Manila with Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Governor-General, and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman in Peking.

Mr. R. E. Buchnan of the Shanghai and Canton Silk Corporation was also a passenger for the States. Others from Shanghai included Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Brietigan and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Evans and children, Lt. Col. Milo Hess, Mr. Charles G. Hebner, and Mr. F. W. Geisler.

Among the passengers from Manila who continued on to San Francisco were Mrs. Benton, wife of Dr. Guy Potter Benton, who recently resigned as President of the University of the Philippines, and her daughter. Dr. Benton passed through two weeks ago.

Dr. Elmer Merrill, head of the Bureau of Science at Manila, and one of the best known scientists in the Far East, who has just resigned to accept an important post with an American university, who also a through passenger.

## Wilson To Speak On Armistice Day

*(Exclusive China Press)*

Washington, Nov. 9.—Friends of Woodrow Wilson, former president of the United States, are planning a demonstration in his honor on Armistice Day. Preparations are being made to broadcast Mr Wilson's speech on the occasion throughout the country.

## Sterling Rate On New York Is Down

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Nov. 9.—The sterling rate on New York, which has recently been steadily declining, reached 4.40¼ today. The depreciation is partly attributed to a considerable transfer of funds from the Continent to New York via London.

## Community Church Notes

Mrs. Clifford M. Drury left Thursday for Foochow going with many of the members of Community Church who are attending the Methodist Jubilee celebration in that city.

Nearly eighty adult people are already enrolled in the six Bible classes organised and conducted under the auspices of various organizations in Community Church.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Governing Board of Community Church, a building committee of nine were appointed with Mr. A. Q. Adamson as the chairman. This committee is to meet in weekly conference with the architect of the new church, Mr. Joel Black, and bring in recommendations to the church body as to the type of architecture, the arrangements of the buildings and the general floor plan. The next congregational meeting of the church is on Wednesday evening, December 5th.

## Bulgaria Raises Orders For Siege

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Belgrade Government has addressed a Note to the Powers asking for their action with Germany to obtain the carrying out of the orders given before August 11, the date on which Germany declared that she was no longer in a position to continue deliveries on account of reparations.

The state of siege, which was still in force in several departments of Bulgaria as a result of the Communist troubles, has been finally raised throughout the kingdom.

## French General Is Guest Of Rumania

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9.—General Pelle has arrived at Bukharest as the guest of the Rumanian Government. A gala dinner was given in his honor today by the Military Club.

AT SILBERMAN'S
Sale This Week
STETSON, BATTERSBY BORSALINO & JOHNSTONE FELT AND VELOUR HATS
All Less 20%
Genuine Austrian Velour Hats
Only $14.50 15.50 16.50
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SMASH!
THERE GOES YOUR PLATE GLASS
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Call Bruce S. Jenkins
THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.
CENTRAL 1044 15 NANKING ROAD
MARINE PASSENGER BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR

## Shanshi Governor Asked To Preside At Arms Parley

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Peking, Nov. 10.—In connection with the revival of General Chin Yun-ping's idea of holding a conference at Peking, to be attended by representatives from all the provinces, with the object of reaching an agreement regarding disbandment, the Government has put forward a useful suggestion in requesting Governor Yen of Shansi to preside at the conference.

This is the first time for many years that Governor Yen has been asked to use his personal influence in settling a national question.

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STRANDED
IN THE MIDDLE OF A DESERT!

THESE days we seem to hear a good deal about being in the middle of a great desert. But it isn't very serious.

It is nothing compared to the real thing. It is nothing compared to being overwhelmed with real, pressing obligations and nothing with which to meet them.

The man who keeps a well tended savings account is never financially stranded. He has no debts he can't meet and he is on the way to independence.

*Now is the time for you to start!*

THE
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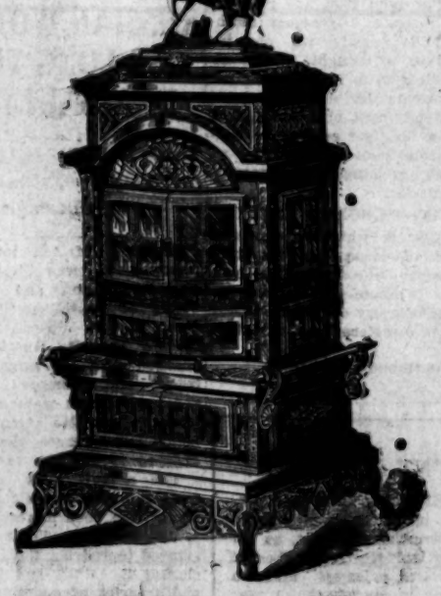
*"The Bank of Personal Service"*
15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Madison Square Stoves

No Heat Wasted

The cheerful glow of the Madison Square Stoves is as welcome as any open fire, and these stoves have greater advantages. No dust, smoke or fumes can escape into the room. They are easy to light, and heat very quickly. The revertible flue allows free draught when necessary, or causes the heat to radiate with only the fumes escaping.



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Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads
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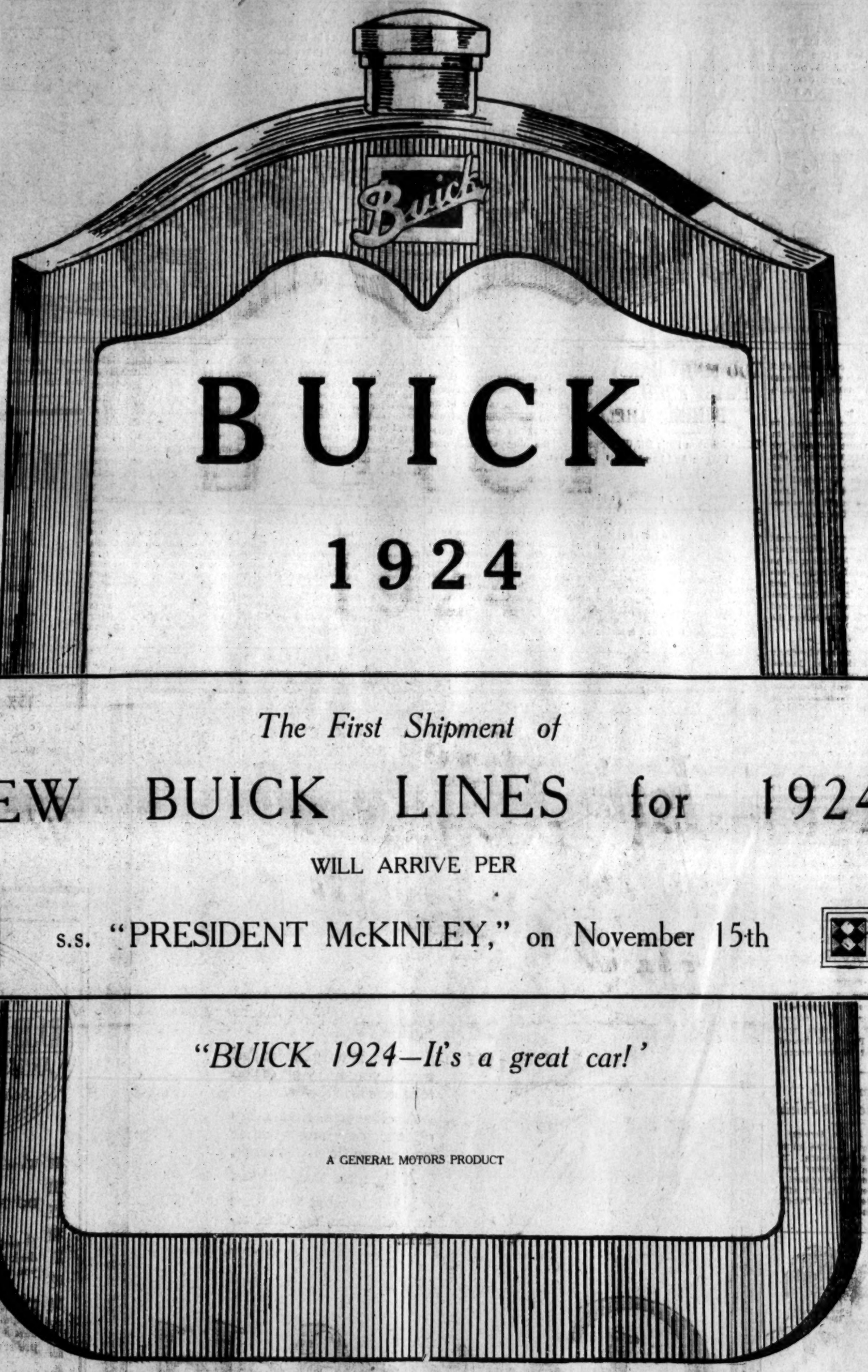


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s.s. "PRESIDENT McKINLEY," on November 15th

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*LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF AUTOMOBILES IN CHINA*

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## News Brevities

Three Chinese who have just been sentenced to five years each in jail for armed robbery in the French Concession were turned over to the Municipal police last night. They will be tried for armed robberies committed in the Settlement.

• • •

Mr. Andy Burn of the American Express Company offices in the Astor House lobby, sailed for Japan on the President Pierce yesterday to make arrangements for the E Amexco round-the-world boat which is coming next month.

• • •

Mr. R. S. Cauvin of the American Express Company returned to Shanghai from the South on the President Pierce.

• • •

Mr. Boris Ostrumoff, Managing Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, who has been in the Philippines on a short vacation, returned to Shanghai en route to Harbin on the President Pierce.

• • •

Mr. R. P. Roberts was assessed costs when he was found guilty of parking his motor car for too long a period in Szechuen Road, when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Lurton yesterday morning.

• • •

Mrs. Drury, wife of the Rev. Clifford M. Drury of the Community Church, is at present visiting in Tsochow.

• • •

Four Chinese firemen were injured in Hongkong last week when the fire engine on which they were going to a fire crashed into a stone pillar on Queen's Road near Wellington Barracks.

• • •

Mrs. Chau Loo, the wife of the Commissioner of Finance for Canton, who was struck by the bullet intended for her husband when they landed in Hongkong from Canton last week, has died in hospital. The boy arrested is being charged with murder.

• • •

Mr. James Ralston of the staff of Queen's College, Hongkong, and Miss Sara Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart of Glasgow, were married at the Union Church in Kowloon on November 4. Mr. Ralston is Commanding Officer of the Scottish platoon of the Defense Corps and a well known rugby player.

• • •

Miss Jane MacClintock Bennett of Charleston, South Carolina, became the bride of Ensign Forrest Hampton Wells, U. S. N., of Boonville, Indiana, in a wedding at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila on November 1. Ensign Wells is on the destroyer Truxton.

• • •

The memorial service in honor of Mr. Shang Tseng-kwei, a Parliamentarian who did not participate in Tsao Kun's election, was held yesterday in the Moore's Memorial Hall, Hankow Road in the presence of over 200 people. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was represented at the ceremony by Mr. Yih Chu-hang, editor of the Republican Daily News.

• • •

The Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, November 14 at 10:30 at Headquarters, 66 Szechuen Road. Mrs. G. B. Fryer will speak on "Sense-Training." All interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present.

• • •

Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., sailed last night for Hankow, where he will take over charge as commander of the American Yangtsze Patrol, succeeding Rear Admiral W. W Phelps.

J. Milburn, a fireman of the S.S. Anomia was charged with attempting to kill Chief Engineer Nicolon of the same ship in Hongkong last week. It was found he was a victim of shell shock and he was ordered sent back to England.

• • •

A British bluejacket named Richards was drowned in Hongkong last week when he fell overboard from a launch between Stonecutter's and Kowloon.

• • •

An article on Mah jongg by Mr. W. B. Powell, which originally appeared in the China Weekly Review here, is reproduced in part in the Literary Digest of October 13.

• • •

Prof. J. M. Coulter of Chicago University spoke before the World's Chinese Students' Federation last night. His subject was "Meaning of Evolution."

• • •

The Woman's Auxilliary of the Diocese will meet at the house of Mrs. Graves on Monday. Practical work will commence at 2 o'clock and the regular business meeting will take place at 4 o'clock.

• • •

A chauffeur was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for the theft of $47.30 worth of silk from his employer, Mr. G. Biondelli, Italian vice-consul, on October 18. The Court ruled that the accused might be released if he refunds the money.

• • •

Maria Mooresepp, 20-year-old Russian girl who was ordered expelled from the Settlement as an undesirable last September, was arrested again here Friday and appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was remanded until Monday to come before the British Assessor.

• • •

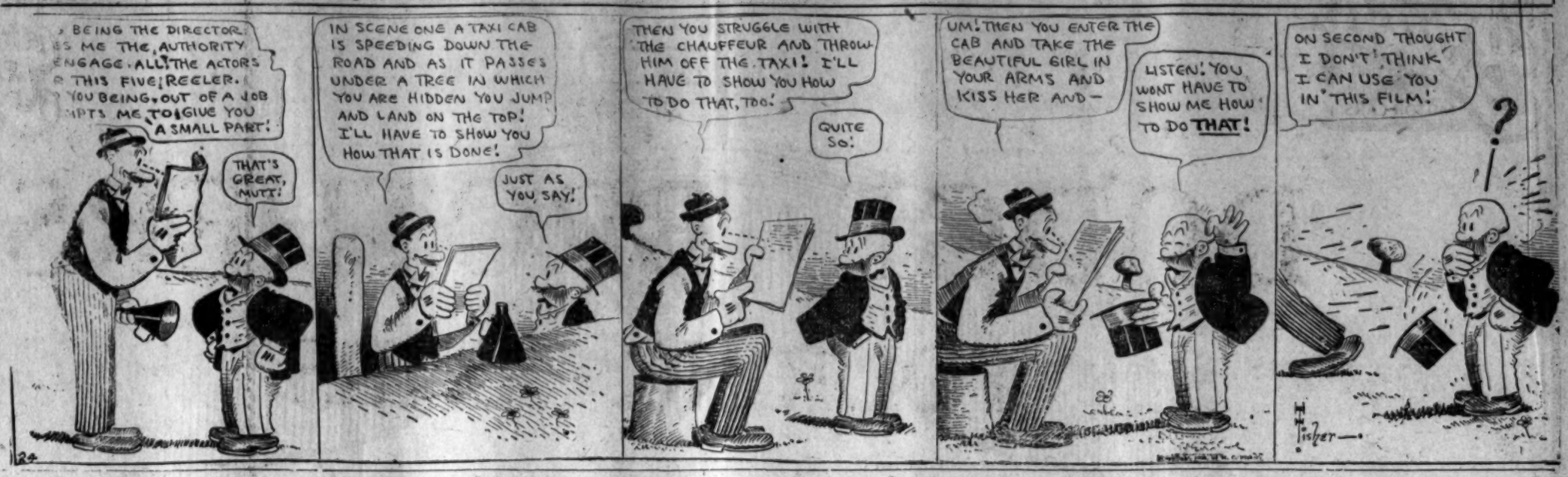
A Chinese chauffeur who drove his car into a riesha on Chapoo Road Friday morning, injuring the occupant, Mrs. Mitsumura, was charged with reckless driving in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was remanded by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang until such time as the complainant is able to appear.

• • •

One of the centers of the Armistice Day celebration tonight will be The Wintergarden, the downtown cabaret in the Old Carlton Building. Although they closed at three o'clock this morning. The Wintergarden was crowded until the last minute. Tonight, however, the management announces that they have thrown the key away and will close when the crowd leaves.

## MUTT & JEFF -:- Jeff Is Very Efficient At Doing Some Things -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.).


BEING THE DIRECTOR, IS ME THE AUTHORITY ENGAGE ALL THE ACTORS IN THIS FIVE REELER. YOU BEING OUT OF A JOB IPTS ME TO GIVE YOU A SMALL PART!
THAT'S GREAT, MUTT!
IN SCENE ONE A TAXI CAB IS SPEEDING DOWN THE ROAD AND AS IT PASSES UNDER A TREE IN WHICH YOU ARE HIDDEN YOU JUMP AND LAND ON THE TOP! I'LL HAVE TO SHOW YOU HOW THAT IS DONE!
JUST AS YOU SAY!
THEN YOU STRUGGLE WITH THE CHAUFFEUR AND THROW HIM OFF THE TAXI! I'LL HAVE TO SHOW YOU HOW TO DO THAT, TOO!
QUITE SO!
UM! THEN YOU ENTER THE CAB AND TAKE THE BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN YOUR ARMS AND KISS HER AND—
LISTEN! YOU WONT HAVE TO SHOW ME HOW TO DO THAT!
ON SECOND THOUGHT I DON'T THINK I CAN USE YOU IN THIS FILM!
Fisher

## TOO MANY BARS PUTS PUGILIST BEHIND THEM

### Eddie Johnson Falls Off Water Wagon And Lands In Jail

Eddie Johnson, pugilist, and challenger of Knute Hansen for the Heavyweight Championship of the Orient, was defeated in unknown 'rounds' by Kid John Barleycorn on Friday night.

Eddie, it will be remembered, recently appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton charged with being drunk and disorderly in Hongkew and with having used several and sundry innocent passers-by as sparring partners against their will. He pleaded extenuating circumstances inasmuch as he had just knocked an opponent for a row of tin pagodas at the Stadium and was the victim of his friends' generosity in the way of intoxicating lubricant.

Commissioner Lurton consequently let him off with a warning on condition that Eddie would sign the dotted line promising not to let drink touch his lips for a year.

Yesterday morning Eddie again appeared before Commissioner Lurton. He was arrested on Friday night at the Carlton after he had been bounced once for obnoxious actions after too much of the cup that cheers. In court yesterday he gave evidence of the fierce battle that Kid Barleycorn or somebody put up, with what is known in medical science as 'contusions' on the cheek and jaw.

Eddie wasn't on the Carlton card Friday night so he had no excuse for falling off the water wagon and was accordingly sentenced to jail for five days, it being figured that being behind the bars rather than in front of them will do him considerable good for future training.

## *Apollo Theater Show Race Movies*

We are used to record-time film productions at home, and are quite proud to have in our "Model Settlement" an organisation that can duplicate such stunts as are performed at home. This week the Apollo is showing a picture of the Races taken on Champions day, by the Pathe-Orient cameraman, some scenes being taken around five in the afternoon of Wednesday, the picture being screened the same evening, and in the early part of the program at that. An uncertain element in the production of a film is always the drying of the negative and positive copies, and considering that the film had to be carried all the way to the Ziccawei laboratory of Pathe-Orient and back again in the evening to the Apollo, we must say it was pretty good time.

Some of the scenes are rather amusing; a Chinese with his mouth open in amazement; a group with note-book and pencil busily figuring out Einstein's theory, to judge by the expression on their faces; the well-illustrated captions adding their humor to the pictures themselves. Many local residents are shown at close range. Altogether the picture is well filmed and well arranged, and the cameraman of Pathe-Orient deserves credit. The picture is showing to night at the Apollo for the last time.

## *Honan Provincial Assembly Reopened*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 7.—The Honan Provincial Assembly reports that it reopened for the Winter Session on November 1. 'Kansu reports say that its Provincial Assembly has adjourned for two weeks.

## *Secret Service Is Formed At Peking*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 7.—The Military Council of the Presidential Mansion has organised a secret service department under the control of General Li Yen-ching, who will be assisted by General Li Teh-sheng and Liu Shan-ting.

*Mother and child*

benefit equally from the nourishing and lung-healing properties of SCOTT'S Emulsion—a family remedy which ought to be in every home. Ask for

*Scott's Emulsion*

*Best for children.*

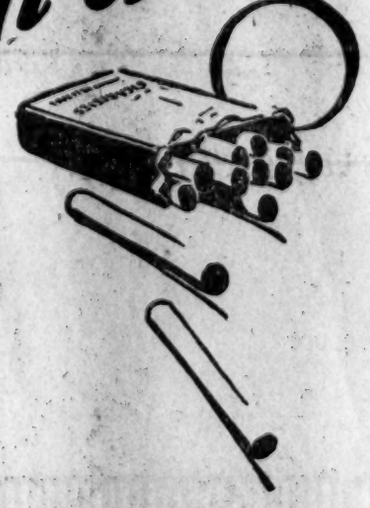
*Just as good for adults.*



WHY GO TO PARIS?
VISIT
MAISON ADIX
"The French Silk Shop"
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Rds.
Open till 7.30 p.m.



*Isn't this what you want in a cigarette?*



A cigarette that's mild and yet lets you know you're smoking.

A cigarette that's blended to give you every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor.

A cigarette that tastes right all day long whether you smoke three or twenty.

A cigarette that *satisfies.*

If *this* is what you want in a cigarette, *try* Chesterfield.

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CIGARETTES

*Of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended*

They Satisfy

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U.B. Pilsener Beer

Aktieselskabet Union Bryggeri
Scandinavian Brewery Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI

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We wish to call our customers attention to the following

DO NOT KEEP OUR BEER TOO LONG ON ICE

If you find your bottle of U. B. Pilsener dark or cloudy you can be sure that either you got too old stock or the boy has kept it too long in the icebox

No beer can stand a prolonged icecold temperature without being affected and ours less so on account of no chemicals or preservatives being used in its manufacture.

But remember:

U. B. BEER IS PURE AND ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS

and contains only the best of raw materials that can be bought from Europe and America. As regards old stock that can easily be prevented by ordering your case from us DIRECT. A chit or telephone message is all that is needed.

請飲最馳名上海啤酒

If you like a light beer U. B. PILSENER is sure to satisfy
Should you like it stronger try our U. B. SPECIAL
or
U. B. DARK

Aktieselskabet Union Bryggeri
(Scandinavian Brewery Co., Ltd.)
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# DODGE BROTHERS
## TOURING CARS

DODGE Brothers improved Touring Cars — the 1924 model — have arrived.

ALL the experience and resources of Dodge Brothers have been utilised in the manufacture of their latest production, and their name and fame are guarantee of the car's reliability.

THE new cars will be particularly appreciated for their attractive appearance and improved riding ease, and we extend a cordial invitation to all interested to visit our showrooms to inspect them.

**CHINA MOTORS**

operating

**The STAR GARAGE & The EASTERN GARAGE**

**Shanghai**

**and The YIH CHONG GARAGE, Peking**

Head Office and Showroom

125, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

# FUKIEN PLANNING DRIVE AGAINST CHEKIANG BORDER

### One Regiment And Three Battalions Marched To Upper Minkiang

(Special To The China Press)

Foochow, Nov. 10.—As a result of a secret military conference held between Chen Peh-chuan, representing Tuchun Chi Shih-yuan of Nanking; Tuli Sun Shuan-fang and Co-director of Military Affairs Wang Yung-chuan, it has been decided to authorise the forces of Tuli Sun and General Chow Yin-jen, the division commander, to conduct a military expedition against Chekiang with material support from Kiangsu and Kiangsi.

The plan is to have Sun Chuan-fang concentrate his attention on the march, while Wang succeeds him as the Tuli. It is understood that already one regiment and three battalions have been marched towards the Upper Minkiang; in name, to suppress the rebels under Lu Hsin-pang but in reality to advance upon the border strongholds of Chekiang.

Chekiang residents here, however, are biterly opposing the plan as they contend it would violate the peace pact recently signed between their province and Kiangsu, which undertook to refrain from making use of any force or in any way participate in a scheme which would start military operation in Chekiang.

# 1924 Prospects

(Continued form Page 1)

their confidence and makes them fearful of their own shadow. When, added to this, they believe that any business undertaken during will occur, very naturally shakes this period will prove unlucky it is small wonder that the volume of trade has been small and that no large enterprise has been undertaken.

Next year (1924) is the first year of the new cycle. Bad luck automatically ceases at the end of 1923 and business done during this, the first year, is bound to be successful. This is the superstition believed by many hundreds of thousands of China's vast population, and if they believe it, will they not act upon it? Will they not do business when such a golden reward awaits them? For this reason, if for none else, merchants interested in machinery feel justified in looking for better things next year.

Another reason which justifies hope is the tendency of the voice of the people—that is to say the voice of the leaders in commerce and industry—to become increasingly articulate. The leaders of industry are realising their power and the militarists are realising that they cannot have it all their own way. It is true that force has secured the Presidential chair, but the occupant of that chair realises that to retain his occupancy it is necessary to act constitutionally and to maintain law and order. By force, yes. If force gives security, then force is good. The next few months will show what may be expected from the new head.

ANOTHER REASON

Before the assumption of the Presidency by Tsao Kun the Republic had no head and was floundering helplessly, drawn first one way and then another by the many contending factions. Now the Republic at last has a nominal head. If, as seems probable, the President can consolidate his position during the next few months the outlook for 1924 would certainly be brighter, for though law and order, peace and prosperity cannot be brought about in a moment, a strong ruler in Peking, conscious of his own strength but not unmindful of the power of the industrial classes, whose goodwill it is essential for him to secure, can do marvels in a comparatively short time. This is the second reason for hope.

The third reason for hope is the fact that most of the wreckage caused by the commercial quake of 1919 has now been cleared away. The ground is clearer than it has been for the past three years. Merchants are regaining their courage, though proceeding with caution. Provided only that they can feel some slight assurance of the ability of the government to protect trade and prevent illegal exactions on the part of its subordinates, they will not be found lacking in enterprise.

Tsao Kun has in his power to create a boom in trade and industry next year. If he seizes his opportunity and makes peaceful trading and development possible he will secure the loyal support of millions who are now merely waiting passively to see how matters will turn. On the whole, the outlook is brighter than it has been, and next year should see a return of some of the prosperity which has been so sadly lacking for the past few years.

# Shantung Protests Sale Of Centuries-Old Relics

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 7.—A memorial has been sent to the Central Government by Members of the Shantung Provincial Assembly saying that early this year (about February last) a man, named Lan Yu-chin, dug out about thirty varieties of gems and historic curios in the region of Ming-chuntang, near to historic Chow-mingtang, which lies behing Toshan. The articles in question were sold to a curio dealer, named Chien Yu-ying, who carries on business in Tsinanfu. The price paid was 1,300 tiao.

These facts were discovered by gentry residing in the district.

The memorial points out that the place where the gems were found had been held sacred by Emperors through all the dynasties in memory of the Chow dynasty. This fact can be verified by history. In the days of Chien Lung many valuable articles were dug out, but when this was brought to the knowledge of the Throne an edict was issued ordering that the gems be again buried.

Among the articles dug up recently were wine cups beautifully carved, a large pearl and several fine jade seals in addition to other valuable gems, all of the Chow dynasty amd very valuable to the nation as revelations of the culture of that period.

In the first instance, as soon as the facts came out many people petitioned the local Magistrate to redeem the articles and have them placed in the Taian Museum, where they would be the property of the people.

The Magistrate summoned Lan and, on being questioned, the latter confessed that the facts were as stated. The curio dealer was also summoned. He acknowledged the purchases, but stated that he had bought the gems from a Member of the Provincial Assembly, named Li Wen-lin, for 3,000 tiao.

The local Education Commissioner and the Treasurer of the Education fund then petitioned the Yamen to secure the articles from the curio dealer. The curio dealer and Li Wen-lin protested against redemption.

At this juncture a new Magistrate came into office and released Lan and Chien without holding an investigation.

The memorial then points out that private ownership of these State treasures cannot be justified, but the local authorities evidently are afraid to interfere, although there is a perfectly good precedent at Chengchow, where similar treasures have been taken over by the authorities and placed in a public museum. The Ministry of the Interior has issued repeated instructions for the public preservation of all valuable curios, historic gems, and other relics, and the Shantung Provincial Assembly should be instructed to regain those recently found in Shantung, and place them in some national museum. With this end in view, concludes the memorial, the Central Government should take up the matter at once with the Provincial Authorities.

# Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang Victim Of Assassin

(Continued form Page 1)

whom he received the pistol and expense money. Questioned he showed a great deal of ignorance about steamship fares, sailings etc., and his subsequent statement that his friend was in charge of from 3,000 to 4,000 men in the Southern army gave contradiction to his claims as a teacher.

ASSASSIN IS COOL

Li's bearing after arrest was cool in the extreme, with a smile breaking over his features from time to time. He said that he returned to Shanghai from Canton about eight days ago and had since been watching the movements of General Hsu, following him from the yamen. He described the shooting, indicating the positions and showing how he held the pistol, as cooly as if he were explaining a problem to a pupil. On the subject of the Kuomingtang he several times became animated, and reiterated his satisfaction in his act.

Li was dressed in the mode of the respectable and fairly properous business man, with short black over-jacket and long grey cloth gown and in his lodging house Shantung Road the police found only a small bundle of clothing.

General Hsu Kuo-liang came to Shanghai about ten years ago with the Chihli soldiers, at the time of the Chen Chi-mei disturbance. He was detached from military service and became chief of the Woosung and Shanghai police. Recently he was named for appointment to a post ranking between that of brigadier-general and field marshal.

# Glasgow Newspaper Against Protection

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 9.—The influential Scottish Conservative organ, the Glasgow Herald, announces opposition to Protection.

# Sailor Almost Missed His Boat

William Cummings, a seaman on the President Pierce, clambered aboard his boat just two shakes of a lamb's tail before the vessel sailed yesterday morning.

Cummings came ashore to celebrate his departure from 'wet' territory on Friday evening and during the course of the celebration became drunk and disorderly to such an extent that he was arrested and spent the night in the American jail. Yesterday morning he appeared befort U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton and was fined $5 and costs. Cummings was unable to pay the fine as he had spent all his money on the cause of his trial and tribulations and was just settling down for a quiet little time in jail when the ship's Chief Officer, needing his services on the homeward voyage, rushed into court, paid the fine, and got him aboard the ship just as they were pulling up anchor.

## Carlton Theater

Two big feature photoplays will be screened at the Carlton this week, Charles Ray in "A Tailor Made Man" and Reginald Denny in "The Abysmal Brute."

Starting at today's Matinee "A Tailor Made Man" with Charles Ray will be the attraction for three days. Presenting the adroit and human Ray in a new environment, the story itself is said to represent the highest type of comedy drama yet presented on the screen. From all reports, Mr. Ray has outdone himself artistically, portraying the role of the dreamer, John Paul Bart, with a charm that is said to be well nigh unforgettable.

"A Tailor Made Man" was adapted to the screen from the stage play by Harry James Smith, by Albert Ray, Joseph De Grasse, who directed Charles Ray in "The Old Swimmin Hole" and "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," directed. The supporting cast includes Ethel Grandin, Thomas Ricketts, Douglas Gerrard, Victor Potel, Kate Lester, Edyth Chapman, Kate Lester, Jacqueline Logan, Stanton Heck, Frank Butler, Charlotte Pierce, and others.

# Sir Charles Eliot Returns To Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Eliot, the British Ambassador, returned to Japan yesterday evening.


## PRESENTS

Difficult ever it was to procure
Presents at small cost which would allure,
And presentation be worth,
Well with samples now we give you a chance,
For even one dollar we've that will enhance
Your friend's pleasure on earth.

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## Provision Department

## NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES.

### in "Weight" Boxes

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| The Club Assortment. | 5lb. Box | $12.50 |
| The Epicurien Box. | 40oz. | 8.50 |
| The Carnival Selection. | 20oz. | 4.50 |
| Chocolats des Aristocrats. | 2lbs. | 5.25 |
| Nuts & Hard Centres. | 1lb. | 2.75 |
| The Demonstrator. | 1lb. | 2.75 |
| Passe Temps. | 2lbs. | 4.75 |
| Reception Box. | 1lb. | 2.50 |
| Homemade. | 1lb. | 1.75 |

NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.


# POYANG COLLIDES WITH HAWKINS OFF THE BUND

### Small Damage Results—Another B. and S. Boat Narrowly Escapes

The Butterfield and Swire vessel Poyang crashed into the Hawkins, flagship of the British Asiatic fleet, in the river about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Hawkins swung about after being hit and barely missed striking another B. and S. vessel which was moored alongside the Bund.

The Hawkins was anchored and when the B. and S. ship crashed into her stern the hawsers holding the man-of-war to her after bouy were cutting, causing the Hawkins to swing across the river with the tide and held only by the forward hawsers.

In swinging about the warship narrowly missed the other Butterfield boat and then slowly swung toward the French cruiser Colmar, also at anchor. The officers on duty on the British warship ordered fenders put out which resulted in saving the French cruiser from suffering any damage.

The Hawkins, so far as is known, is undamaged. The ship's cutter was crushed between the two ships, however, and her motor boat was badly damaged. The Poyang's plates are damaged where she struck the warship.

# Shriners Will Have Plank Steak Dinner At New Maxims Cafe

What promises to be a gala night is Scheduled for next Tuesday evening at the New Maxims' Cafe, where the Nomad Oasis by an American plank steak dinner. Shriners, will hold there regular monthly meeting, to be followed. Special entertainment feature are being arranged by the Shiner officials and all Nobles in Shanghai are urged to be in attendance.


## Attractive New Prices

FOR

# CROSSLEY CARS

Delivered, including Duty and Charges at Shanghai:

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**TOURING CAR**

**£445**

19.6 HORSE-POWER

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**£795**

Further details from

**CROSSLEY MOTORS, Ltd.,**

40, Conduit St., London, W.

*Prices Subject to Alteration*

In bottles of 50 tablets only.
Each tablet embossed with the Letter "A"

Ayrton's

# Iodised Throat Tablets

For all throat troubles and to prevent infection

**A LONG FELT NEED**

A need has long been felt for a really efficient throat tablet, one which, while soothing in its action on the delicate throat membrane, and possessing healing, curative, and inflammation-reducing powers of a very high order, also has the advantage of incorporating with its remedial virtues germicidal properties of unquestionable efficacy.

**MET BY THE INTRODUCTION OF AN EFFICIENT REMEDY**

In presenting AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS to the Medical Profession, and to the general public, Messrs Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd., the well-known English firm of manufacturing chemists, feel that they are offering something which, in no small degree, represents a marked scientific advance on anything that has gone before.

**THE REASON FOR ITS SUPERIORITY**

Iodine, extracted from sea-weed, is, as is commonly known, one of the most valuable healing and antiseptic agents known to modern science.

Until recent times its use had been almost wholly confined to external applications, and it has remained for Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd., after much carefully controlled research work in their finely-equipped Liverpool laboratories, to produce the IODISED THROAT TABLET now issued under the aegis of their name.

The chief virtue, then, of the tablet, although by no means the only one, lies in its therapeutically active Iodine content.

**OLD-STYLE PREPARATIONS**

While speaking in no derogatory terms of the numerous types of lozenges and pastilles that have from time to time appeared on the market, many of them quite excellent in their way, it is pertinent to say that none of them possess the important advantages secured by embodying Iodine as an essential ingredient of the formula.

**AYRTON'S PREPARATION NOW UNIVERSALLY USED**

Ayrton's IODISED THROAT TABLETS are now largely and successfully prescribed by physicians throughout the world, and the demand for them is constantly growing by reason of the personal recommendations of those who have benefited by their administration.

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**

The use of AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS is positively indicated in all cases of Sore and Ulcerated Throat, Hoarseness, Throat Catarrh, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Laryngitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Incipient Cough, Inflammatory Conditions, etc., etc.

All these troubles rapidly yield to their beneficial influence.

**THEIR ACTION**

Pleasant to the palate, and allaying all irritation, each tablet, as it slowly dissolves in the mouth, releases, in harmonious combination with other fine-quality medicaments, a definite and specific quantity of the pure Tincture of Iodine to soothe, heal, and sterilize the inflamed area.

**GERMICIDAL PROPERTIES**

As a highly efficient throat disinfectant when epidemics are rife, AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS indubitably excel any other preparation yet put upon the market.

**No malignant disease germ can exist on a membranous surface that has been subjected to the peculiar antiseptic influences of these tablets.**

Everyone should, as a measure of protection, carry a bottle on the person, ready for immediate use, especially during the prevalence of such diseases as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

**SOURCES OF INFECTION**

Danger of infection is encountered in all crowded places where the air is vitiated. Sick rooms, tram-cars (street cars), railway carriages, waiting rooms, theatres, cinemas, indoor meetings, crowded department stores, etc. are all fruitful areas of infection.

In such instances an AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLET dissolved in the mouth every hour, or thereabouts, will suffice to hold infection at a safe distance.

**WARNING**

All cartons of the genuine and original AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS bear this trade mark:

The success achieved by AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS has encouraged many imitations to appear upon the market. Purchasers should, in the interests of their own well-being, REJECT FEEBLE SUBSTITUTES.

Each genuine tablet is embossed thus

**WHERE OBTAINABLE**

Ayrton's IODISED THROAT TABLETS may be obtained, in bottles of 50 tablets, at chemists and stores in all the principal cities throughout China.

Residents in the interior meeting with any difficulty in procuring supplies should write direct to:

GILBERT HOOPER & CO
9-A KIANGSE ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

MISSIONS, MISSION INSTITUTIONS, AND HOSPITALS, ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNDERSIGNED. GENEROUS TERMS GRANTED.

*N.B.—Special bulk containers of 500 and 1000 tablets (not available to the public) can be supplied for use in hospitals.*

GILBERT HOOPER & Co.
(Sole distributors)
9A, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

COUPON

Send this coupon, together with 8 cents in stamps, to GILBERT HOOPER & Co., 9A, KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI, and a specimen tube of 6 Ayrton's Iodised Throat Tablets will be mailed Post Free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

# BALDWIN SEES EMPIRE-WIDE CORPORATION

## Distinguished Assembly At Lord Mayor's Banquet In London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 9.—A distinguished and bejewelled assembly, including Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the principal Ambassadors, filled the Guildhall on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Banquet tonight.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who had a great reception, said that the decisions of the Imperial Conference, which were necessarily subject to Dominion confirmation, would commend themselves to the Home Parliament. (Cheers) We were gradually moving towards closer cooperation with the Dominions, and now much farther and faster we were to move rested with the people of this country.

The Indian discussions had shown that any existing disabilities were not based on distinction of colour, but were due solely to complicated local economic and political considerations. The Conference had drawn up a number of guiding principles regarding defence. It was felt that, while these were necessary, we should be prepared to consider in concert with the other peoples what possibility there was of further limitation of armaments.

The Prime Minister said that we were justified in placing the promotion of our trade in the fore-front of our foreign policy. Our relations with all the Powers remained friendly. The situation in Central Europe was one of great anxiety. It was unthinkable that Europe should be allowed to drift to its doom, while the Powers looked on with folded hands. The entire weight of our authority and influence was being thrown into the scales in favour of co-operation with America.

Earl Beatty, responding for the Navy, declared that the development of anti-submarine devices was more than keeping pace with the submarine, so much so that to a power commanding the surface of the sea the submarine was not a great menace. The capitalship was a match for any ship or weapon that could be brought against it. He strongly defended the Singapore plan. Australia required protection as much or more than in the past. The same might be said of India and the Crown Colonies. If insurance were wise and if our interests were to be properly safeguarded Singapore must be brought up-to-date. The admiralty would do all in their power to assist the development of such naval forces as the dominions might feel able to create.

Sir Samuel Hoare, responding on behalf of the Air Force, said that the home defence force was already considerably stronger than it had been 12 months ago and would monthly increase in strength until eventually it would be 52 squadrons strong, comprising about 600 first line machines.

# *No Date Set For British Elections*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 9.—Reuter learns that the Cabinet today discussed the date of the election but came to no decision.

# *Assistant Comm'r Of Police Is Guest At Farewell Dinner*

## *Members Of Special Branch Honor Mr. W. Beatty*

Members and ex-members of the Shanghai Municipal Police Reserve, to the number of nearly 100 gathered at the New Carlton Friday night for a dinner in honor of Assistant Commissioner of Police W. Beatty, who is shortly going on long leave.

Assistant Commissioner Beatty who has been in charge of the reserves, was presented with a solid silver cocktail service, suitably inscribed and bearing the names of all members of the "Special" branch. The dinner was presided over by Mr. McDonald, Reserve Commissioner and among the officials present was Mr. Stirling Fessenden, president of the Council, who was formerly a sergeant in the Specials. Sincere tribute was paid during the evening to the esteem and popularity of the departing guest.

Mr. Beatty is sailing for home Tuesday by the P. and O. steamer Malwa.

# *Drive On Shantung Bandits Successful*

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Nov. 7.—The Tuli of Shantung, General Cheng Shih-chi, says he has received a report from General Chang Pei-yung, Military Commissioner at Yen-chow, stating that Regimental Commanders Wu and Mah report very successful operations against the bandits in the region of Laotsushan. No details had been received.


SURFACES cleaned with "Wyandotte" DETERGENT are sanitary

THE LADIES' PARADISE IS MAISON ADIX "The French Silk Shop" Corner Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Open till 7.30 p.m.

DIGNITY AND DISTINCTION

Do the glasses you are now wearing supply both of these necessary features

The business man of today should be just as particular about his glasses as he is about his wearing apparel, as naturally becoming glasses help greatly in adding both dignity and distinction.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE 49A Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 5061

Come and Inspect our Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.

59171

THE S. MING KEE FURS CO., OF SHANGHAI. B64 SZECHUEN ROAD

GREAT REDUCTION

New Arrival of all kinds of skins, such as Squirrel, Sable, Fox, Ermine, Beaver, etc. at the LOWEST PRICES Now showing in our windows at the above address, and an invitation to visit our store is cordially extended.

63112

Spelt backwards KLIM BRAND POWDERED MILK

Cheaper than Fresh Milk. Safer than Fresh Milk. Guaranteed Pure Whole Milk. Can be used for all purposes of Fresh Milk.


All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

# Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word Minimum Charge 60 Cents

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET or sale, detached building with lawn, on Kwenming Road. Apply 20, Kwenming Road. Telephone East 270. 63401 N 11

TO LET, on Dixwell Road, a small four-roomed house, with garden, electricity, gas, water and enamel bath installed. Apply to Box 829, THE CHINA PRESS. 63400 N 13

TO LET, large modern seven-roomed residence, unfurnished, with garage, tennis courts, and garden, near French Park, on Rue Massenet. Available January 1st, 1924. For particulars, apply Asia Realty Company, 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65. No. 16

No. 9, Ward Road, seven-roomed house. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63386 N 18

CORNER MacGregor & Baikal Roads, newly built four-roomed houses, with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water and usual servants' quarters, etc. Rent Tls. 65. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63381 N 18

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, near Range Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63382 N 18

NEWLY built semi-foreign house East Paoshing Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63383 N 18

Nos. 8 & 10, Kiangwan Road, four rooms with two good size attic rooms, and usual servants' quarters, opposite Hongkew Park, two minutes' walk to tram line. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63384 N 18

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, Pao Shan Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63385 N 18

VICINITY Quinsan Garden. Comfortably furnished five room house, two bathrooms, Tls. 45 per mensem. Long lease. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 755, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone C. 989. T. F. 219

FOUR, roomed house all modern conveniences. Early occupation. Contract till November 1924, 14, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. View any time. 63193 N 11

## SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY, experienced steno-typist, desires position immediately. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS. 63388 N 14

ON account of departure for Europe, advertiser can recommend honest and capable cook and amah Apply to Box 811, THE CHINA PRESS. 63339

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations French, German, Russian and Danish. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 63138

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C 5200 or write to Employment Dept. Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

YOUNG girl desires position as typist, willing to start with small salary. Apply to Box 820, THE CHINA PRESS. 63363 N 11

LADY stenographer wishes position in office, has had many years' experience in correspondence, filing and mailing. Apply to Box 822, THE CHINA PRESS. 63370 N 13

THE Remington Typewriter School undertakes all descriptions of public stenography work, typewriting, French, German and Spanish translations, mimeograph duplication, etc., at reasonable rates. 3, Kinkiang Road, (top floor). Phone C. 1671. T. F. 218

AMERICAN, returning to the United States after 15 years' experience in China of the import and export trade, is willing to act as representative of firms of established standing, also willing to buy or sell on a commission basis. Advertiser has thorough knowledge of flour, wheat and piece goods. Apply to Box 809, THE CHINA PRESS. 63337 N 11

FOREIGNER, age 22, five years' thorough advertising experience and at present employed, desires change. Please apply to Box 804, THE CHINA PRESS. 63312 N 10

## FEVERISH FABLES

## APARTMENTS TO LET

UNFURNISHED or furnished apartment, verandah, hot, cold water, garage, tennis, with, without board. (Danish home, quiet people). 170, Bubbling Well West 3819. 63389 N 11

TO LET, quiet and modern flats, with bathrooms, all sanitary, at 98, Avenue du Roi Albert, with or without board. T F. 222

TO LET, a whole flat, with kitchen, light, water, etc. Apply to 41, Range Road. 63358 N-13

MODERN new four room steam heated apartment to be taken over at actual cost of furniture and fittings. One year lease, with option. Good location, ten minutes walk from Nanking Road and Bund. Living room, dining room, two bedrooms, large sun porch, modern kitchen and bath, servants, quarters and store room. Apply to Box 822, THE CHINA PRESS. 63368 N 11

FOR RENT, from November 15th, a four room furnished flat, two baths, near Astor House and opposite American Consulate. Inquire on premises, 21, Whangpoo Road, from 9 to 5. 63335 N 11

TO LET, unfurnished flat, four and six rooms, with all modern conveniences, verandah, on Weihaiwei Road. Apply 12 to 2, 22c, Seymour Road. 63331 N 11

TO LET, flat of three rooms, with verandah facing South, two bathrooms, hall, kitchen and attic, on the second floor of No. 11, Ezra Road. Apply within. 63281 N 13

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, general office assistant, capable of taking dictation, American preferred. State salary and references in reply. Address to Box 825, THE CHINA PRESS. 63393 N 11

WANTED, at once experienced travelling amah with first class recommendation, for two children under three years, to travel via America to Europe. Apply to Box 826, THE CHINA PRESS. 63394 N 17

WANTED building foreman. Man wanted, Indian or Russian to supervise work and servants at large apartment house. Must be strictly honest, reliable and capable. Should speak English and have a knowledge of the Chinese language and the ability to handle Chinese workmen. Long hours required. Will give good living quarters and reasonable salary to the man that can qualify. References required. Apply to W. C. Walker, 11, Young Allen Court, opposite Quinsan Gardens 63313 N-11

FIRST class passage England, February, offered in return for care of baby, (20 months). Experience not essential but applicant must be kind, trustworthy, speak English. Apply Colvin Gokoin, Nikko, Japan. 63351 N-13

YOUNG lady wanted for German office work. Apply to Box 799, THE CHINA PRESS. 63300 N 11

WANTED, a stenographer for part or whole time, state experience. Apply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 221

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

No. 45, Boone Road, further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63280 N 18

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, bright airy office rooms, centrally and conveniently located. Also godown space in Hongkew district. Reasonable rent. For details, apply Asia Realty Company, 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65. No. 12

TO LET, one building of four stories, at 19-20 Avenue Edward VII. Apply to Hwa Dah Bank, 52 Rue Montauban. 63056

OFFICE to let, modern building, situated on Avenue Edward VII. Moderate rental includes elevators, steam heating and hot and cold water. For particulars apply to Foong Sheng Industrial & Commercial Development Corporation. 5, Foochow Road. Phone C. 5976, 1546. 63161 N 11

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor). T. F. 189

## GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished apartment, down town district. Apply to Box 819, THE CHINA PRESS. 63359 N 13

## PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply EC80, Medhurst Road, in Avenue Road, Telephone W. 3611. 63322

*China Press Want-Ads. Bring Results*

## EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN wants to take Mandarin lessons. Teacher must have good pronunciation. Apply please to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS. 63395 N 11

ENGLISH ladies give lessons: English, (business, literature, conversation), shorthand, typewriting. Miss Ryan, 3A, Wongkashow Gardens. Telephone West 2779. 63031

Y. S. Ting's Mandarin studio. An English-speaking Chinese Mandarin from Peking to give Mandarin conversation lessons to foreigners in Shanghai also courses in Soochow, Shanghai and Ningpo d'alects. Daily hours 7.30-8.30 a.m. or 5.30-6.30 p.m. except Sundays. Tuition $10 per month. Special hour by arrangement $20 a month. Lessons given at homes $30 per month. For further information, apply Mr. Sun, International Dispensary, Foochow Road. 63014

## BOARD WANTED

TABLE board wan'ed, Vicinity Carter Road. State terms, with and without board. Only very reasonable offers will be considered. Apply to Box 832, THE CHINA PRESS. 63407 N 11

## FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor, in private family, Western district, if possible with tennis garden, room with board, bathroom attached. Apply to Box 827, THE CHINA PRESS. 63395 N 11

## FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

WELL furnished double and single room, with or without board, 23, North Szechuen Road. Telephone N. 2554. 63391 N 14

NICELY furnished room, all modern conveniences, board if desired. Phone West 2603. 63377 N 1.

TO LET, central district, one furnished room, bathroom attached, with or without board. 19c North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 63376 N 16

NEAR French Park, nice and comfortable single room, with separate and modern bath, also attic room, first class cooking. Price moderate, 127, Route Valloh. 63397 N 13

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. Large, sunny, beautifully furnished room, for two. Private bath, (geyser). Real American home cooking. Service unexcelled Telephone. 63256

TO LET, on tram line, one or two nicely furnished rooms, with bath-room and verandah attached. Western district. Apply phone W. 3474, or apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS. 63332

ONE nice furnished room, to let with good board. 9, Albury Lane. 63230

**Connaught House.**
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Vacant with Board one large furnished room with bath room attached also one small room.

**14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens**
To let with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

**BOSTONIA**
61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 60841

TO LET, a big comfortable room, in central district, 2, Astor Terrace. Tel. N. 138. 63398 N 11

FOR RENT, in the Western section, on the tram line, a bright cheerful double room, with board, in a private American family, suitable for one or two young women. Terms moderate. Tel. West 2654, or apply to Box 830, THE CHINA PRESS. 63403 N 11

TO LET, one large well furnished room, all conveniences, verandah, board optional, 4, Astor Terrace, opposite Astor House. 63404 N 11

TO LET, one small and one large room, all conveniences, well furnished. 307B Avenue Joffre. 63404 N 11

TO LET, without board, furnished bedroom, with verandah, facing South, and modern bathroom attached. Breakfast optional. Western district. Garage if required. Apply to Box 831, THE CHINA PRESS. 63406 N 14

8, Love Lane, Bubbling Well, on tram line. Large handsomely furnished room, facing South, verandah, private bath, hot and cold water, first class food. Also nice single rooms. Reasonable. Phone West 2425. 63360 N 16

FIRST class furnished front room with enclosed verandah, bathroom also small room, on Boone Road. Telephone North 894. 63361 N 17

VACANT furnished attic room, private bathroom, hot and cold water, good board and attendance Apply 4, Avenue Dubail. 63365 N 11

FURNISHED rooms, bath, verandah attached, excellent board, $70 to 100 single, 100 to 150 per couple. 34, Haskell Road. 63336 N 20

7 LOVE Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Vacant Small well furnished room with bathroom attached. Full board, moderate rates. Tel. W. 2544. 63321 N 11

TO LET fine furnished room, no board, 24 Range Road. 63262 N 11

WESTLAKE — 117, Route Pere Robert Single and double rooms, modern private baths, now vacant. Telephone W. 794. 63137 N 30

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs H. Russell. 63518

## EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 3

CROSS stitch from five different mission stations unsurpassed in quality and design. A new consignment of dainty Swatow embroidery, also goods from West China. Open every Morning but Saturday until Christmas. 93, Avenue du Roi Albert. Tel. 4076. 63402 N 16

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 74

BIDS wanted on coal. Those desiring to submit bids on 150 tons of furnace coal to be supplied and delivered to Young Allen Court apartment house, between November 14th, 1923 and April 1st, 1924, should state quality of coal and all details and mail bid immediately to W. C. Walker, 11, Young Allen Court. 63313 N-11

FOR SALE: One very fine German Mauser pistol, few rounds ammunition. Buyer must show intention of obtaining license. Owner has permission to sell. Beautiful gun at low price. Apply to Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS. 63357

CAMERA for sale: Newman and Guardia roll film "Baby Sibyl" vest pocket size in case, Rose f 4.5 Xpres lens. The most perfect camera made. List price in London £26.19.0. Price $160 or nearest cash offer. Apply to Box No. 806, THE CHINA PRESS. 63325 N 11

FOOTBALLERS: Extraordinary offer of heavy all wool sweaters (jersey style) at $3 each (cost $6.) All sizes. Limited quantity only. The Wee-Wee Company, North Szechuen Road, near Range Road. 63315 N 11

ORANIER HEATING STOVES—A new shipment of these well known stoves has just been landed —Various sizes and prices.—Inspection invited. H. Diederichsen & Co. No. 5 Foochow Rd. (near the Bund). 63247 N 17

BLANKETS: Heavy, brown color, pure wool. Single $7. double $13. Fitzsimmons Company, 14, Canton Road. Phone C. 1967. 63156 N 11

## USED CARS

FOR SALE: One Columbia limousine, practically new, smart appearance, wire wheels, been used less than a year. Will consider any reasonable offer. Owner going home. Address to Box 807, THE CHINA PRESS. 63330 N 13

FOR SALE: 1922 Hupmobile, seven seater limousine with beautiful upholstery, (Bradford cord) lots of extra fittings. Car is in best of shape. Apply to Box 810, THE CHINA PRESS. 63330 N 13

UNIC 14/18 H. P. four cylinder limousine, done 2,500 miles, first tyres and original paint, very silent engine, 22 miles to the gallon of petrol. For sale immediately, as owner is leaving for Europe. Communicate at once, address to Box No. 812, THE CHINA PRESS. 63330 N 13

# CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number receipt will be returned by bearer.

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# OPIUM DEALERS SENT TO JAIL BY THE MIXED COURT

### Heavy Sentences Passed On Six Arrested In Canton Road

Dealers in opium fared ill at the Mixed Court yesterday when sentences ranging from two to six months were imposed by assessor Ferrajolo and Migistrate Loh upon six Chinese arrested in a raid made by the police at 602 Canton Road, where a large quantity of the drug was found.

The raid was conducted by Assistant Commissioner M. O. Springfield and other police officers on Nov. 2, after a police witness had purchased a packet of opium in the place. Mr. Springfield testified that a search of the establishment revealed a box supposedly containing lime in which there was a considerable quantity of opium, while 203 small packets were found concealed beneath the flooring. The chops on these packets were similar to that on the packet purchased. Documents relating to the sale and smuggling of opium were found.

The accused denied the charge and the principal declared that the opium had been in the possession of his employer, who was not now in Shanghai, for seven or eight years. His employer, he said, was formerly engaged in the opium business but had not had any transaction in the drug since such trade was prohibited.

The first accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, one of the others to three months and the rest to two months each.

## Obituary

### DR. FUSAKICHI OMORI

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Tokio, Nov. 9.—The death is announced of Dr. Fusakichi Omori, the well-known seismologist. He was taken ill while returning from the Science Conference in Australia.

### MR. W. H. LOWE

The funeral of Mr. W. H. Lowe of the Standard Oil Company took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon, following his sudden death at the General Hospital, due to cerebral haemorrhage. Mr. Lowe leaves a wife and four daughters in Shanghai, and had been with the Standard Oil in China since 1917.

His death came entirely unexpectedly. Mr. Lowe was playing golf Wednesday, and was in apparent health on Thursday. On Friday morning he was taken ill at his home, and was taken to the General Hospital, where he died twenty minutes after arriving.

Mr. Lowe was born April 28, 1878; his home was in Atlanta, Georgia. He was with the Atlantic Compress Company, and the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky before his engagement with the Standard Oil Company of New York, with whom he started in July, 1917. It is expected that his wife will return to the states. He was a member of the American Club, the Columbia Country Club, and the Shanghai Golf Club, and attended the Community Church. He was in the accounting Department of the Standard Oil.

A plan is on foot among the native staff to place a brass tablet on the wall of the upper floor of the Standard Oil building in commemoration of Mr. Lowe. The funeral without pall-bearers: the service was read by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nichols, the dean of the St. John's Theological School.

## *Ludendorff Seized After Coup Fails*

(Continued form Page 1)

ment has instructed by telegraph all local authorities, police and military in Bavaria to refuse to obey the orders of the revolutionaries.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Stuttgart, Wuertemberg, Nov. 9.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a proclamation declaring that he will ruthlessly suppress any attempt to extend the Bavarian insurrection to Wuertemberg.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Railway communication with Bavaria has been restored.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Replying to the representations of the French Ambassador, Dr. Stresemann declared that he shared the views of the French Government with regard to the necessity for a Democratic and constitutional Government, being himself a constitutional Chancellor.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Fourteen persons were killed or wounded in the fighting leading to the surrender of General von Ludendorff and Herr Hitler.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9—The Conference of Ambassadors, called for this afternoon, adjourned owing to the uncertainty of the situation. News from German sources indicates that the Reich is now in control of the situation in Bavaria.

Contrary to a despatch from Berlin, it is confirmed that the Separatists abandoned Crefeld, but without any intervention by the Belgian authorities.

The newspapers report that the factories the owners of which have signed an agreement with the occupation authorities are working normally, whilst there is idleness in the others, notably those belonging to the Stinnes and Thyssen groups.

At Barmen and Elberfeld, as a result of fears that the nationalists and reactionaries intended to organise pogroms large numbers of Jews have fled in the direction of Cologne and Duesseldorf.

The report is current in Berlin that the United States Government has declared that if a non-constitutional Government were established in Germany, America would take no further interest in the German economic situation.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Herr Hitler is reported to have escaped, though wounded.

The news censorship as regards Bavaria has been raised. All Bavarian railway communications have been restored.

An official statement from Munich declares that Dr. von Kahr and General von Lossow were compelled to co-operate with Herr Hitler and General von Ludendorff at the Buergerbauen cellar under duress but that when they secured their freedom, they took steps to frustrate the movement.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 10.—M. Poincare has informed the Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador, that French officials in the Rhineland have been ordered to observe the strictest neutrality as regards the separatist movement.

## EMPIRE-WIDE RADIO SERVICE IS RECOMMENDED

### Immediate Action For Better Communications Urged By Conference

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Nov. 9.—The final meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference today considered Imperial wireless communication. Following statements by the Postmaster-General, the Conference passed a resolution affirming the importance of establishing as quickly as possible an efficient Imperial service of wireless communication, and expressing the opinion that the Governments of the Empire "should take immediate action to remove any difficulties now delaying the accomplishment of an efficient service, while providing adequate safeguards against subordination of public interests to private interests".

## *German Criticism Answered By Czech*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Nov. 9.—In the course of a debate in the Czecho-Slovak Chamber on foreign policy, M. Kramarez, the former Prime Minister, replied to the criticism of German speakers by showing that Czecho-Slovakia is following a national policy but it is precisely that policy which obliges her to maintain her friendships and alliances with the entente and especially with France. He added that, with regard to the question of right, it was the habit of the Germans always to seek to dodge the responsibility for their faults and that this time again they were obstinate in not fulfilling their obligations with regard to reparations.

## *Tun Lu Bank Manager To Return Here*

Mr. Chien Fong-seg, Manager of the Tun Lu Bank of Shanghai who acted as president of the Salt Gabelle for several months but who recently resigned, will return to Shanghai in the near future and resume his duties with the bank, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Chien is now in Peking.

## *Li Yuan-hung And Wife Now In Japan*

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Nagasaki, Nov. 9.—General Li Yuan-hung arrived here this morning on board the Korea Maru. He is expected to leave for Beppu this afternoon.

## King Of Italy's Natal Day

Commander di Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, will hold a reception from 11:30 until 12:30 today on the occasion of the 54th birthday of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel III was born November 11, 1869. He succeeded to the Throne upon the assassination of his father, King Humbert, who was shot by an anarchist named Bresci while leaving an athletic festival at Monza where he had distributed the prizes, on July 29, 1900. The present King, a liberal-minded and well educated Prince, was returning from a cruise in the Mediterranean at the time of his father's death. He ascended the Throne on August 11. He was married to Elena of Montenegro in October, 1896.

## *Chatham House Is Accepted By Empire*

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Nov. 9.—The Prince of Wales today accepted on behalf of the Empire Chatham House, St. James's Square, donated by the Canadians, Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard, to the British Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Grey, who presided over a distinguished company, intimated that the Dominion Premiers and the head of the Irish Free State had promised to become Honorary Presidents of the Institute.

The Prince of Wales announced that an Englishman, Mr. Cecil Power, had promised to contribute £10,000 for the erection of a hall behind the house for the meetings of the Institute. His Royal Highness thanked Colonel and Mrs. Leonard on behalf of the British Commonwealth.

## *British To Build New Yangtsze Ship*

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Nov. 9.—Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Ltd., will shortly begin the construction of a large shallow-draft steamer for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. for service on the Yangtsze.

## *N.Y.K. Ship Strike At Kobe Is Settled*

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Kobe, Nov. 10.—The strike of stokers on Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels in port at Kobe has virtually terminated, the Company having conceded to make up the reduced wages. It is hoped that the sailings will resume immediately.


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# Rockefeller Foundation Assisted Seventy Nations In Health Campaigns

## Hookworm In America And India—Campaign Against Yellow Fever—Co-operation With League Of Nations

Sections of the report of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1922, made public in advance of the general distribution of the volume, show that during the year the Board worked in co-operation with the governments of seventy states and countries throughout the world.

The activities reported include a review of the history and objects of the International Health Board; the campaign against yellow fever in Mexico and South America; surveys, field experiments, and demonstrations in malaria control at home and abroad; world-wide efforts in the control of hookworm disease; the extension of county health work in the United States and Brazil; the development of public health laboratory services, public health nursing services; and schools of hygiene in various countries; co-operation with the health section of the League of Nations; and the extension of training through fellowships.

* * *

**Principles and Practice of the International Health Board**

The International Health Board had its inception in an organisation known as the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1909, which in 1913 was supplanted by the International Health Board, created by the newly organised Rockefeller Foundation with the immediate object of extending "to other countries and people the work of eradicating hookworm disease as opportunity offers, and so far as possible to follow up the treatment and cure of this disease with the establishment of agencies for the promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine."

Reviewing briefly the activities of the Board since 1913, the report points out in the following paragraphs the fundamental principles on which its work has been based.

"In the course of almost ten years of co-operative service with government authorities, hookworm infection the world over has been measurably diminished; progress has been made toward reducing the ravages of malaria; and a relentless campaign is still being waged against yellow fever wherever its danger flag appears. From the outset, however, the Board has maintained the conviction that public health is essentially a function of government. No private and temporary agency, whatever its resources, could or should discharge responsibilities which, by their nature, belong to the constituted authorities of the commonwealth. Private enterprise, therefore, may be best employed in awakening public opinion and thereby encouraging state and county officials to establish permanent agencies for public health work. Responsibility for the control and cure of any one disease has never been assumed by the Board; but aid has been given in control and cure where such steps might be expected to demonstrate a need and suggest a possible program.

"Lastly, it has been clearly recognised that continued advance in preventive medicine the world over depends upon an adequate supply of skilled public health servants. Research has been aided in special cases where it might lead to the more effective application of existing knowledge to the control of disease. Training schools for health officers, nurses, and visitors have been promoted; contributions have been made toward the establishment of schools of public hygiene. And finally, the fruits of these enterprises have been made accessible to a broader circle by means of international fellowships.

"The demonstration and cure of disease arouses a public sentiment which expresses itself in legislative appropriations for specific and general health purposes. Progress on the administrative side, in turn, creates a demand for technically trained men and women to carry out new programs. Thus public enlightenment, government machinery, and technical education and research are bound up in a sure sequence which may be traced in some of the activities of the Board during 1922."

* * *

**Hookworm Control and Public Health**

"The relation between the reduction of hookworm disease and the spread of knowledge of public health is very direct; for the relief and control of this disease is a striking object lesson in the control of disease in general. In its nature, causes, and cure, it is easily understood by the common man, and its effects upon his own health and the health of the community are plainly demonstrable. When he has seen this one disease treated and dramatically brought under control, he is prepared to give heed and support to the control of diseases that are less simple and less tangible."

In the United States the Board, in conformity with its policy, has now transferred its part in the hookworm campaign to state and local authorities, and has turned its assistance to other public health enterprises not so thoroughly established.

"Equally gratifying has been the manner in which federal and state authorities in Brazil have responded to evidence of the public needs of the nation. In 1916, when the International Health Board's work began, there were neither federal nor state appropriations for rural sanitation. In 1917, something over $12,000 was contributed for this purpose; and by 1922 the available yearly appropriations had increased to more than $2,000,000. This striking response to an obvious need has allowed the Board to extend its own activities to other fields: to demonstrations in malaria control; to assisting the growth of county health organisations; and to aiding in the creation of a public health nursing service. So far as the control of hookworm disease is concerned, practically the entire populated area of Brazil has been drawn into a program of rural sanitation assisted by federal authorities."

* * *

**India's Gigantic Task**

"Out of forty million people living in Madras Presidency alone, it is estimated that more than thirtysix million are infected with hookworm disease. A widespread campaign of popular education is under way, and hospitals are incidentally giving treatment for the disease to all patients as a routine measure. A convincing experiment was undertaken among 298 students of the Madras Medical College who were skeptical of the prevalence of the disease, but were willing to be examined. Two hundred and forty-one were found infected; and it is safe to assume that as many qualified doctors, with improved health, will advocate hookworm control in those districts in which they undertake private practice."

* * *

**The Campaign Against Yellow Fever**

"Twenty-five years ago yellow fever menaced the Western Hemisphere from Santos, Brazil, to Washington, D. C., and Cairo, Illinois; on the west coast it ranged from southern Peru to northern Mexico. Gorgas exterminated the infection from Cuba and Panama; Oswaldo Cruz and his colleagues brought it under control in Santos and Rio; Wolferstan Thomas, Converse, and the Brazilian authorities drove it out of the Amazon Valley; Connor freed Guayaquil. During the past year Hanson has completed the conquest of the infection in Peru, while Lyster, White, and their colleagues, working with government authorities, have seemingly exterminated the disease in Central America and have the situation well in hand in Mexico. At the end of 1922, the only infected areas remaining in the Western Hemisphere appeared to be eastern Mexico and a narrow coastal zone in eastern Brazil from Ceara to Bahia. No other infectious disease has been so complete subjected to human control as has yellow fever, since the day when the Stegomyia was found to be its intermediary host.

"In spite of the fact that the rest of Contral America is apparently rid of yellow fever, . . . the campaign in Mexico has been vigorously pressed during the past year. . . . The results of the campaign may be largely ascribed to the spendid efforts of the Mexican Government, and Mexican people. . . . Official figures of cases in all Mexico have fallen from 505 in 1920, and 115 in 1921, to forty-one during 1922. Continued supervision under the co-operative effort of the Mexican Government and the International Health Board during the coming year may reasonably expected still further to reduce these figures."

* * *

**Programs of Malaria Control**

"The immediate object in view when the International Health Board began its co-operative malaria work in 1916 was to discover practical methods of control which the average community could afford. Efforts to control malaria up to that time had been carried through almost without regard to cost for the sake of some military or commercial end. Field experiments were therefore undertaken in selected communitis to demonstrate and thoroughly test and evaluate separately a number of control methods, particularly antimosquito measures, the screening of houses, and cure of human carriers by means of quinine.

"No attempt was made in the beginning to put into operation a comprehensive malaria program, although it was anticipated that the demonstrations would eventually lead to county and state programs in which all the successful control measures would be combined with varying emphasis to meet local conditions. General programs of this kind are now developing rapidly.

"The experimental demonstrations have been repeated in an increasingly large number of communities, which have in most

(Continued on Page 10)


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**My name is O'DOWD.**

**I have been an ultimate consumer all my life. I have consumed everything from bad whiskey to my employer's time on the one hand, and from Dublin, Ire., to Attica, Ind., on the other. I came over in the steerage when my mother was 50 years old, and since she was married at 35 I must have been about 14. I began buying things as soon as I could carry them home.**

I tell you this becauee I wish to impress you with the fact that mine has been a varied experience, and since judgement is born of experience,—

I shall expect you not only to be interested in my tale, but to believe it as well.

May be I approach this subject from a different angle than you would do, but my idea is that the ultimate consumer has always just reached the zero hour; it's over the trenches and at 'em, for him: he has no artillery support in the action, and his place is not on the firing line, but on the line that is being fired at. No matter what he is preparing to consume, he is going to get some new experience in trying to procure it.

Hunger, gnawing and unalloyed, not intermittent but constant, having kept me in continuous quest of the festive soup bone and the porterhouse, since I was able to carry home a liver without galling my shoulders, properly fits me to narrate how the last man down the line, in the life of an article of commerce, feels when he goes in chase of it.

By the time I was forty years of age, the average experienced butcher, or baker, or candlestick-maker would start his song and, seeing the ennui that came into my expression, would stop with a look that seemed to say: "This bird has heard all the stock shop talk before; heaven pity him!" He would even refrain from offering me something "just as good." At 45 I had mastered the cost mark of my favorite stores, and pretty nearly held my own with the most glib salesmen who tried to put it over on me when I desired to buy anything that they desired to sell.

Then, at 46, it happened. I sat down one night to read the sporting dope, and in five minutes after I began to read, everything went flooey, and I could not see at all.

I stewed and fretted until I went to sleep, and early next morning I got up and tried to read the paper before I had put on my socks. Reading went on as good as ever; there seemed to be nothing wrong. But I was worried.

When I went into Reilley's for my morning's morning, I confided to the barkeep my experience of the evening before. He shrugged his shoulders. "It's glasses ye need, O'Dowd," he said. "Where should I go to get them?" says I. "I don't know," says he, "I won the pair I read with shootin' craps, and I couldn't tell yez."

Going home that day at noon, I hung on the strap next to the family doctor, and we got into conversation about what happened to me the night before. "Go to the oculist, Doctor Swift," he advised, "and tell him that I sent you, O'Dowd."

When I went to Swift. He looked into my eyes with a looking glass about as big as a soup bean, and made it tick like a watch a few times. A dollar a tick, as like as not, thought I. "Who sent you to me?" he inquires. "Doctor Maloney," I truthfully replied. "Enter that, Miss Corbett," he ordered to the girl who was putting down what looked like one of the problems my little boy works at night. Now, when he was finished, he looked a bit grave and said something that sounded like he thought I had too big a hypo-of-opium, and as I was rolling up my sleeve, he explained that it was Latin for farsightedness.

"Now much?" I inquired.

"Ten Dollars," he responded, and as I slipped him the tenspot he passed me a slip of paper, which I took for a receipt.

"When do I get my glasses?" I asked.

"Oh, you must take that bit of paper to the optician," he came back, "that is the prescription."

"Where should I take it, please?" I begged.

"Take it to the OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY, and tell them that I sent you; they will take good care of you."

As I hate to do what I'm told when I went out, I decided to go most anywheres else than to the OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY for the glasses.

Down the street blinked the sign of CHENG YUNG; on the window there was a sign which read: "Oculists" prescriptions filled." I went in.

As I passed through the door 40 years of trying to get the most for my money lashed my sense of buying discreetly till it was keenly alive and awake. I pulled the prescription from my vest pocket and gave it to the proprietor, who came forward with a 'possum-like grin.

How gravely he scanned the prescription. He even looked up at me in pitying sorrow. Finally he asserted softly: "This no use. Makee spoil eyes. More better we examine your eyes." In a few moments he looked at me again and called the Optician. When the optician came, I fell. Suave and smooth, he captivated me entirely—"The Doctor all same steal man" he confinded "We no charge for examination, maskee have got plenty money. Please come inside examination room." And docilely I went. I can say that from what I know about it, there was no difference in the way the two men worked—The Optician and Dr. Swift might have graduated from the same school so far as I knew.

The only point of difference was that one charged directly for his "examination," while the other hid it in the charge for the spex. I had learned that lesson ten years ago, when I had my appendix removed.

Another point of similarity might be said to be that I did not get any glasses from either one. And in addition I was beginning to learn. The ultimate consumer may have his faults, but one is not continuous ignorance.

The sign of "John Johnson, optician," caught my eye. "O'Dowd, you must change your tactics; keep that prescription out of sight in this fellow's place, and let him talk a while" I figured mentally.

"How do your eyes bother you?" inquired Mr. Johnson. "Tell me all about your case, will you?"

A pleasant fellow, I thought, for he had a different kind of line. So I did as he asked me and told him just how I had got frightened because my sight completely failed me the night before.

"Well, well," he ejaculated confidentially, "it is a good thing you did not get into one of those joints down the street; they would have sold you a cheap pair of glasses for $25 if they could have landed you. Our plan is to treat you white. Now, we don't charge for examination at all like the oculists, and we give you glasses which makes a double service for one price, and"—but I will not burden you with the rest of it. His price was only $5 for the whole outfit, and I was due to look for some grub, which was more in my line anyhow, so I paid him his small fee and called a half hour later for the glasses, on my way back to the car line.

The glasses didn't work well; they enabled me to see, but there was an indefinable something that displeased me. I got to hating them, as the evenings went by.

One day I was buying some staples and a cast iron hammer at a shop, and saw some spectacles. I tried on a few pairs and paid for the pair that suited me best.

For a week or two I had a lot of educational misery trying to find out which of my two pairs of glasses made me feel the worst.

Then, one day on the golf links, I met a gentleman who ran the best optometrist's office in the whole city, or so my friend who introduced him said to me. I drew out the two pairs of double-distilled ocular discomfort and asked, "What are they?"

"Both rotten," said he. "One is rotten because the man grinds his glasses with imperfectly kept grinding tools, and the others because they are just naturally cheap glasses."

"How does this tally with them?" I asked, handing him the oculist's prescription.

"Oh, from Dr. Swift," he smiled. "Swift is a splendid chap, and knows his knittin', he plays here, and I beat him three holes yesterday. Well, this prescription tallies exactly with what the Johnson outfit pretended to give you, and with the stock glasses as well.

"What would you advise me to do?" I asked.

"Do as Swift told you," he replied. "Take it to the OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY. They are a conscientious firm, and you can depend upon their lenses being scientifically correct—they grind my stuff for me," he finished, as he complimented his caddy for retrieving a lost ball.

"But don't you think his charge was exorbitant?" I asked, anent the fee for examination.

"Did you ever get something for nothing?" he asked, as he prepared to smite the pill.

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# Rockefeller Foundation Assisted Seventy Nations In Health Campaigns

(Continued from Page 9)

ities taken over the work and assumed the expense. Special divisions of the state health organization have been created to stimulate and aid the control operations carried on by local health authorities in Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia."

* * *

**Malaria Control Abroad**

"While continuing the malaria surveys, field experiments, and cooperative demonstrations in the United States, activities have been undertaken in foreign countries.

"The Board is also co-operating with the Government of Palestine in investigating the various malaria problems of that country. The several variations in altitude and the prevalence of cistern breeding of Anopheles, are two forms of malaria which can be advantageously examined in that area. In 1922, the Board participated in an extensive malaria survey of the towns of Beisan, Jenin, and Sanour. At the same time an irrigation survey and plan for reclaiming the Beisan and Sanour swamps was made. The Beisan swamps, created in 600 A. D. when the Emperor Heraclius cut canals in order to flood the fields against the besieging Mohammedans, have existed ever since that date. No record exists of any attempt to drain them, until the British arrived after the War. The first problem, therefore, lies in the field of engineering, and its solution rests upon the decision of Government.

"In Brazil field studies of four selected areas were inaugurated. Preliminary surveys showed a high rate in infection and indicated that malaria shows no preference for a particular age, race, or sex. Control measures will be instituted during 1923. Malaria control, begun in Aguirre, Porto Rico, in 1921, was continued in cooperation with the Insular Department of Health and the Central Aguirre Sugar Compay. Production of larvae was curtailed by various means such as drainage, oiling, and fish distribution.

"Intensive measures of control in the tropical La Puebla-Rivas district in Nicaragua, begun in 1921 and continued through 1922, resulted in an almost complete eradication of Anopheles from the experimental area. This test showed that simple, inexpensive measures already employed in the Southern States can be successfully followed in tropical areas. A survey is under way in the Philippines to determine the feasibility of applying antimosquito measures on a small area.

**Man-made Malaria**

"In all the general programs of malaria control the prevention of so-called man-made malaria or man-made breeding-places for Anopheles has received special emphasis. A surprisingly large proportion of the mosquito breeding in malarious districts can be prevented by the simple and obvious expedient of forestalling the creation of artificial breeding-places. Dr. Henry R. Carter estimates that 60 percent, and in some places as much as 75 percent, of the malaria is due to man-made breeding-places.

"Railroads have been offenders, mainly by leaving borrow pits and interfering with natural drainage. In many cases highway construction has involved the same practice. By the use of improper methods agricultural drainage projects have often created much malaria. The impounding of water for power or other industrial purposes is a prolific source of man-made malaria. Improperly constructed street gutters, faulty methods of irrigation and canal dredging, leaky hydrants and watermains, artesian wells, overflowing cesspools, abandoned wells, rain protection water barrels, watering troughs, all contribute to the easily preventable Anopheles breeding.

"The prevention of man-made malaria is chiefly a problem of education and co-operation under the leadership of the county health officer. Some states have enacted laws applying to railroad, drainage, and highway work, but voluntary co-operation on the part of corporations and highway officials brought about by health officials responsible for malaria control is the method being generally adopted. It is particularly important to secure the co-operation of corporation and public officials because if they create and permit artificial breeding-places on a large scale, the health officers can make little headway in persuading individual property owners to exercse great care in avoiding the creation of breeding-places."

* * *

**Extension of County Health Work**

"The creation of county health units has proceeded steadily both in the United States and abroad. Practical demonstrations showed the county to be an effective unit of organisation for providing adequate health protection for small towns and rural communities, and it was hoped that there might come into being county health services of a permanent character capable of dealing continuously with the problems of the several communities, within their jurisdiction. To further the development of such units the Board has provided funds for initial demonstrations. Almost invariably such aid has resulted in the assumption of responsibility by authorities. Difficulties of a transitional nature have been relieved by financial encouragement wherever necessary.

"In the Southern States county health administration developed in connection with programs of hookworm control and rural sanitation, where the necessity for a full-time organisation for the county was soon recognised. In the early days, the interest of the county units centered around hookworm dispensaries, the building of latrines, vaccination against typhoid fever, and measures bearing upon the control of filth-borne diseases. Later these services directed their energies to the correction of physical defects of school children, to the control of communicable disease, to infant and maternity health work, to the control of venereal diseases, malara, and to other tasks.

"The demonstrated value of the county unit is stimulating its development throughout the country. There were at the close of 1922, 215 counties in 26 states employing full-time officers, many of them working on the usual budget of $10,000 a year. The achievements of these units appear in the education of the people, especially those in rural communities, in the principles of health; in the spreading of health knowledge through the machinery of the schools, the press, and personal interviews; in the response of all sections to the obvious value of this work; and in the more accurate collection of vital statistics. All these are progressive advantages. While the Board has followed no predetermined plan of support, it has generally co-operated with the respective states in central administrative budgets providing for salary and traveling expenses of a state director and his secretary, and in additional budgets covering from five to twenty county demonstrations."

* * *

**Development of Public Health Laboratories**

"The establishment of public health laboratories is closely bound up with state and county health programs, and with the Board's policy of assisting in the creation of a balanced and complete equipment whereby those units can carry on the work that they are now by degrees assuming.

"The Board will co-operate on an increased budget with a number of states in the establishment or development of central laboratories, and with certain others in the development of branch laboratories. In Canada, preliminary surveys show the need of developing both laboratories and training institutes, especially in the central and western provinces. Support has been given to Guatemala and Salvador for the education of personnel for laboratory work. Arrangements are being made for the maintenance of laboratories in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. Plans have been discussed for the consolidation of the public health laboratories of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and their development as part of the Institute of Hygiene of the Sao Paulo medical school. In Colombia cooperation may be extended to the Government in initiating a public health laboratory service as an adjunct of the hookworm campaign. Through this means it is hoped that a wide popular interest will be aroused as the basis for government support.

"The public health laboratory in Manila, now a part of the Bureau of Science, is to be reorganised, and the Board is lending personnel. In Australia the program for the consolidation of state laboratories has been postponed because of economic depression, but plans have been made for a survey in 1923."

* * *

**Co-Operation With the League of Nations**

"While the political implications of co-operation with the League of Nations may be a subject of controversy, its bitterest opponents acknowledge that it has a legitimate function in the co-ordination of effort against disease. An invitation from the Health Organisation of the League to the International Health Board has developed into a program whereby the Board will make funds available for putting the Epidemiological Intelligence Service on a broader and more effective basis during a period of five years. Funds have also been voted by the Board for the international exchange of public health personnel. It is anticipated that in a fixed number of years the value of these two services will be recognised by the states represented in the League of Nations, and that with improved financial conditions they will be able to assume severally the cost of these services.

"At the fifth session of the Health Committee of the League, held at Geneva during the second week of January, 1923, reference was made to the co-operation of the Board with the League of Nations, and special mention was made by the Medical Director of certain principles of relationship which the International Health Board has emphasised. 'It is a fundamental matter of policy,' he said, 'that the Board should have no views in determining the Health Organisation's policy or programs or any details of its administration. The Board is interested in keeping in close touch with our service with a view to ascertaining how the Board may be serviceable and with a view to keeping advised as to all the expenditures made by the Board. It is refraining from giving any views on such details as the appointment of personnel.' And in another connection the Medical Director added: 'I believe that the attitude of the International Health Board may be rightly summed up by stating that they would not like anyone to think that they are assuming the right to participate in the discussions of the Health Committee because they have made a contribution to its work.' These restatements show an understanding of the principles of action which the Board has always considered fundamental in every aspect of its program of assistance abroad."


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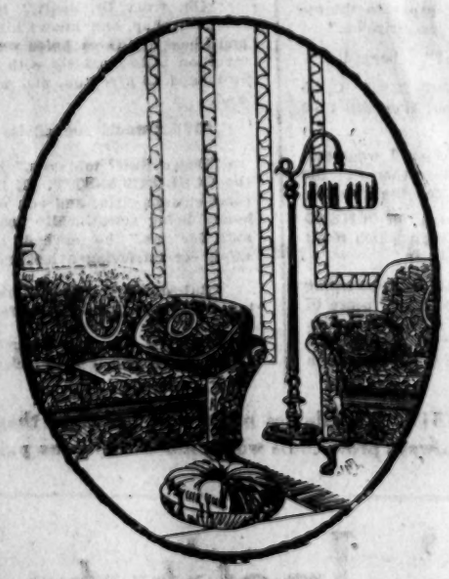

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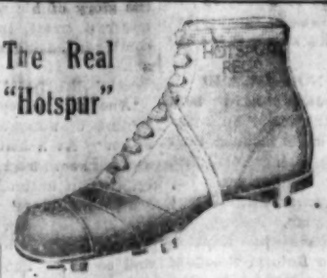

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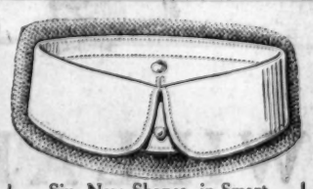

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# Glimpses Of The Greatest Jewish City In The World

## *A "Complete Nation," From Many Nations, Assembled In New York—Racial Persistence Illustrated—Intellectual Activity On The East Side—Separate Groups*

*(From an article by Konrad Bercovici in the Nation)*

There is an old European saying tht every country deserves the kind of Jews it has.

If so, New York does not know what it deserves, for it has every kind—gangster, social workers, philanthropists, corrupt politicians, patriotic capitalists, preaching socialists, anarchists, bigots, atheists, ignorant illiterates, highly educated men. Every kind of Jew, from the lowest strata of humanity to the peak of culture, is represented here—a complete nation. The only way to purify water is to sterilize it. The only way to purify a nation is to kill it. You can kill a Jew; you can't kill Jews. Spain has learned that. Russia has had her lesson. Poland has tried to solve her Jewish problem in a river. Hungary has imitated Poland. Rumania has tried to imitate them. Germany is doing it now. But it all comes down to one and the same thing. You can kill a Jew, 10, a hundred, 1000. But you can't kill the Jews. They cannot even be absorbed. No sooner has the inevitable process of absorption begun in a country after two generations of tolerance have put their national or racial consciousness to sleep, than an anti-Semitic outbreak in that country or in another awakens the consciousness in the Jews and the reluctance to absorb them in the non-Jews. And the would-be alloy separates like non-mixable chemical matter, a little tarnished but not welded.

### ONE EXAMPLE

During my long residence in New York I have observed the following changes in one man. He arrived a bearded Talmudical scholar in 1910. Rabbi Glockman was then less than 36 years old. He had a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest was 12 years old, which meant that the father had married at 18. A year later Rabbi Glockman was still teaching Hebrew in a little afterschool "cheder," where the Jewish children were sent by their parents so as not to forget they were Jews. The school was on Division street, way down on the East side. Two years later, with the beard a little trimmed, Mr. Glockman owned a "kosher" delicatessen store, on Second avenue near Tenth street. The place closed on Friday evening and remained closed until Saturday after prayers. Mr. Glockman was the president of a congregation.

Four years later Mr. Glockman was partner in a shirt waist factory where they worked on the Sabbath. The beard was completely gone. They lived in the Bronx. Six years later Mr. Glockman smoked on the Sabbath, ate "unclean" food and was denounced in a strike as the worst exploiter. He employed only Italian labor and had moved from the Bronx to Morristown; because later his daughter had married a Gentile.

But then, the railroad strike broke out. The great Morristown plan, by which the wealthiest commuters manned the trains, entered into vogue. Mr. Bell came to the station every morning with his overalls under his arms ready to take his place as a scab—to help the country. But Mr. T. and Mr. D. and Mr. F., who were at the head would not have the Jew with them in the cab. He had to ride as a passenger. They would not even give him the privilege of acting as conductor. Today Mr. Bell is again Solome Gockman. He lives in Harlem, in the heart of the Jewish district. Is a member of the congregation and a fanatical Zionist. Even the beard was allowed to grow back, a little trimmed, to its full length. Until the daughter divorced her husband and married a Jew she was not allowed to cross her parents' door.

An exception? No. It is typical. There are more Jews in New York than in Palestine, more than Palestine can ever hope to have. (For that matter there are more Italians in New York than in Rome, and more Greeks than in Athens.) Down on Allen street, under the elevated railway, where the sun never penetrates, where the night is only a little darker than the day, live the Syrian and Moroccan Jews. You may see them on the street in civilized garb, but in their stores and houses, hammering out brass for lanterns and working at curiously-patterned jewelry as they sit on their heels, Turkish fashion, they wear their own garments—the wide, large, folded pantaloons that come down to a narrow cuff at the ankles of the bare feet in red slippers. They wear long beards covering their chests. They wear heavy brocaded burnouses and on their heads rest small, cone-like brown fezes. And their heavy, dark-eyed, olive-skinned women wear tasseld skirts, and white shawls over their black hair. Those who have arrived but recently, still wear the yellow patch, the Jew sign of the Moroccan Ghetto. Try to speak Yiddish to them! Not a word do they understand. They speak Hebrew and Spanish—the old Castillian, to be exact. For they, too, are descendants of the Spanish Jews.

Their ancestors fled Spain centuries ago, but they took the language with them; the language which Ibn Ezra, Ibn Gabirol, and Ben Halvey, the three great Jewish poetic stars of the Middle Ages, have immortalized in their beautiful verses. Today if a Spanish scholar desires to study the Castilian tongue he has to come to New York to study it from the Jews. They have their own synagog, their own congregation, and even their own paper, printed in Spanish. They stand aside from the other Jews. They consider themselves superior: for their ancestors have been tortured on the rack in Spain. The early comers of the same race of Jewsh have enriched themselves, become multi-millionaires, in the tobacco and cigaret business, in the traffic in lace, jewelry and silks. Only a great calamity, like the late war or the pogroms in Russia, awakens in them Jewish consciousness.

Below Allen street, on Division street, is Jewish Newspaper row. There have long been four large Jewish daily papers. A fifth one under the editorship of L. E. Miller, the father of Jewish journalism in America, has just been revived. There are several weeklies—a reactionary one and one of anarchistic tendencies. The combined circulation of these papers is over 1,000,000 a day. Probably half of that is subscribed by out-of-town readers. There are several periodicals in the old Hebrew of the prophets. On East Broadway and on Grand street, back of the pushcarts, lit by smoking acetylene torches at night, behind rickety toys and second-hand new clothes, are several publishing houses. They publish books written in Yiddish—modern books on philosophy and sociology, translations of Nietzsche, Bergson, Freud, James, Marx, Tolstoi, Balzac, Dostolevski, and Jack London; also new editions of the Talmud with its commentaries and treatises on the Cabala.

Every other day there arises a new great poet of prosateur on the East side. On day it was Moritz Rosenfeld. His fame spread to the outer world, thanks to the interest of a Columbia professor of literature. His poems were translated into all the languages and praised in all of them. You can read about him that he was a tailor. A miracle had come to pass: a tailor became a great poet. What they forgot to say was that a great Hebrew scholar had become a tailor in America. Leon Dolitzky's fame rose. A six-foot-two giant, he was a legendary figure in Jewish life before he was 20. You can still meet him at the Division-street cafe, as straight as an arrow at 70. And, if he likes you well enough, he will read you his latest love poem. Then came Abraham Raisin, that sweetest of all singers. Sholom Asch, unsuccessful with three books translated into English, suddenly attracted attention with his play: "The God of Vengeance." And Pinski, Cahan, Moishe Nadir, Libin, Jehpash, Peretz Hirshbein, in whose plays Ben Ami starred, and a host of others too numerous to mention. The best of Jewish talent and intelligence crowds on an afternoon in the Division-street cafe and at the Royal on Second avenue at night—painters, sculptors, musicians, poets, actors.

There are a dozen Jewish theaters in Greater New York with some 300 plays in their repertoire. This repertoire includes Ibsen, Tolstoi, Andreiev, Pshibishevski, Sudermann, Schnitzler, Shaw, Shakespeare, and also includes such trash as one is ashamed to stumble upon. The Yiddish Broadway, second avenue, is exact duplicate of the real Broadway. Actors and managers the world over are of the same ilk. The acting fraternity is a race apart. Language is but a superficial distinction. But the Jewish acting profession in New York has given to the American stage some of its best—the Schildkrauts, father and son, Ben Ami, the Adlers, the Larrimores, Warfield, and a host of others. They may play on the English stage but when at leisure they come down to the East side to meet friends. For it is the peculiarity of the Jew to return to his erstwhile haunts when successful. He returns there in cutaway and silk hat, bediamonded and with a condescending air. But he returns. There is a cafe on Second Avenue where gather the parents and relatives of the celebrities. They are pointed out to strangers as the father of Elman, the brother of Levitzky, the sister of Alma Gluck, etc.

### PUSHED NORTHWARD

Slowly the Jews have been pushed northward by the Italians, who have invaded their territory, after being dislodged from theirs by the Syrians. The East side and part of the Bronx go to synagogs, where the prayers are made in Hebrew. Harlem goes to Reform synagogs where they have women in the choirs and organ music. The Drive goes to temples where the beardless rabbis are doctors from American theological seminaries.

Yet so far the only cultural values have come from the East side. The men and women contributing to American thought, American letters, American revolt, American art, American music, have come from the East side—immigrants pregnant yet with their idealism, and the first generation.

I don't mean to say one has to elbow his way through swarming geniuses on the dirty East side streets. On an evening, at the close of the factories and sweatshops, west of Third avenue from Canal street to Thirty-second street, when the thousands and thousands are let loose from the chains of the needle-factory wheels, it looks as if it was the mission of Israel in America to trouser, coat and gown the rest of the population of this continnt. Yet if it were not for the Jews the Metropolitan Opera house would only have its tier boxes and the upper gallery filled. The boxes by the gentry and the gallery by the Italians on Italian nights. Go to Carnegie hall or to Aeolian hall at a worth-while concert and perhaps you will change your opinion about Jews caring for nothing but dollars. You will see many a boy and girl who, you will think, could have used dollars in a more practical way.

As a matter of fact, one does not exclude the other. Has not Jehuda Ben Halevy been a very practical man, and a great poet? Moses Mendelssohn, Moishe Dessauer, had been a banker, a bookkeeper, and a philosopher, whose book: "Immortality of the Soul" will live longer than the glory of his son, Felix. And many a great poet of today combines business ability with art.

### IN NATIONAL GROUPS

Another fallacy is the great feeling of unity among all the Jews. As a matter of fact, the Jews, the immigrants, especially, live in national groups—the Rumainian Jews in one district, the Russians in another, the Polish and Galician elsewhere, and so on. The German Jews put a great distance between themselves and the other. One dislikes the other's peculiarities and all dislike the German Jews, especially because they rule the institutions, the orphanages, hospitals, charity dispensaries and the Educational alliance, and because they treat the others with condescension.

A million and a half of Jews from the world over in one city! Glockmans at different stages; tadpoles becoming frogs—and vice versa. In all walks of life, wedded to the country for good or worse, molding and being molded, shedding their colors, (which do not always fall on barren soil), sing-songing the tongue they have acquired in the one they have forgotten, trying hard to fit old traditions in a new life—fathers looking upon sons as strangers, only half understanding them, never agreeing, desiring their children to Americanize, yet fearing the new will never be worth the old, subconsciously hoping that a wave of anti-Semitism will rescue the race from assimilation.


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## NOTICE

To whom it may concern.—

This is to inform the public in the drawing and motor car competition, as advertised for the sale of Flyosan by The Young Lee Co., has been indefinitely postponed.

The drawing was to take place Nov. 10th, and it is postponed on account of change of management, which causes incomplete records. A definite closing date will be announced later.

THE YOUNG LEE CO.
Tsung Pei Yang,
Manager.

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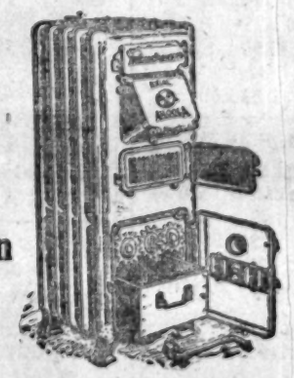

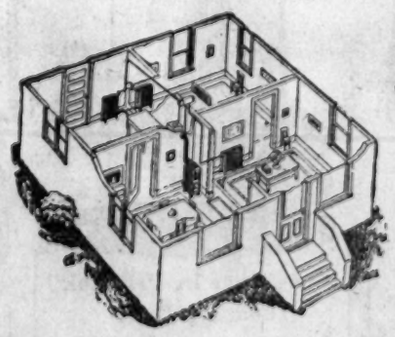

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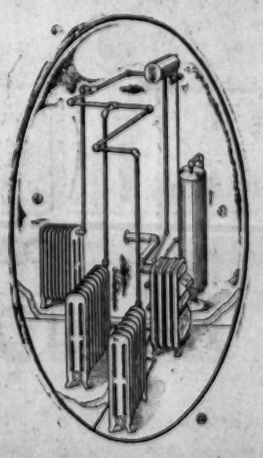

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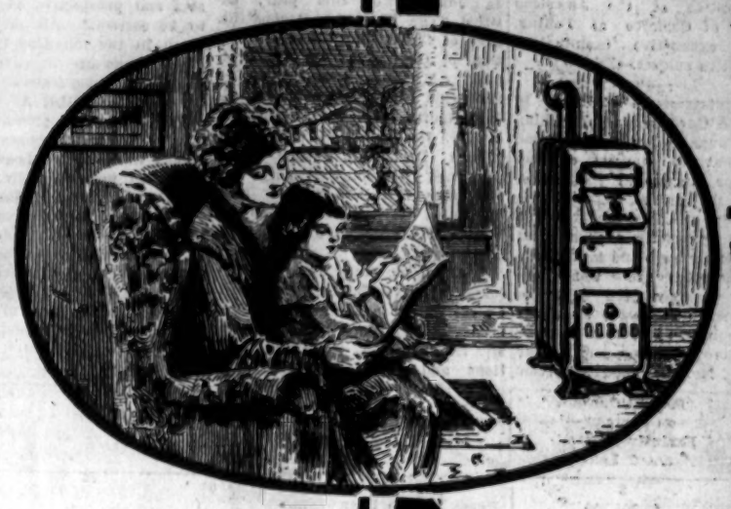

**(ARCOLA Talk No. 6)**

ARCOLA delivers the soft, radiant warmth of hot water—not the dry, burnt-out atmosphere of spotty stoves. Neither does the relative humidity change—in fact, the air remains fresh and clean.

ARCOLA distributes its heat evenly to every room in the house. Halls and stairways are warmed as comfortably as living rooms. From one room to the other there is no sudden change of temperature.

ARCOLA is easily maintained and controlled. No flying ashes or dirty hands. The water in the system serves as a medium to keep the temperature practically constant whether at high or low fire.

ARCOLA is sanitary.

Investigate ARCOLA today. Your heating contractor or we will be glad to explain the operation of the system and the Special Terms of Payment. ARCOLA system can be installed complete by any reliable heating contractor within 2 weeks from date of your order.

## Capacities and Prices

| ARCOLA No. | Will supply heat to | Coal used per month | Average price installed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 to 3 Roomed House | Averages 0.9 Tons | Tls. 300 to 575 |
| 2 | 4 „ 5 „ „ | „ 1.2 „ | 400 „ 700 |
| 3 | 6 „ „ | „ 1.5 „ | 575 „ 900 |
| 4 | 7 „ „ | „ 1.85 „ | 650 „ 1075 |
| 5 | 8 „ „ | „ 2.0 „ | 900 „ 1200 |

**ARCOLA steam boilers can also be furnished.**

November 6th, 1923

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai

Dear Sirs:—

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I had an ARCOLA installed, thus changing the "HOUSE INTO A HOME", all of which is evenly heated night and day to the desired temperature, and the maximum fuel consumption will not exceed Mex. $38.00 for two tons of Honan Anthracite coal.

*Anyone interested in Arcola is welcome to examine my installation.*

Faithfully Yours,
(*Signed*) Charles F. Hauss,
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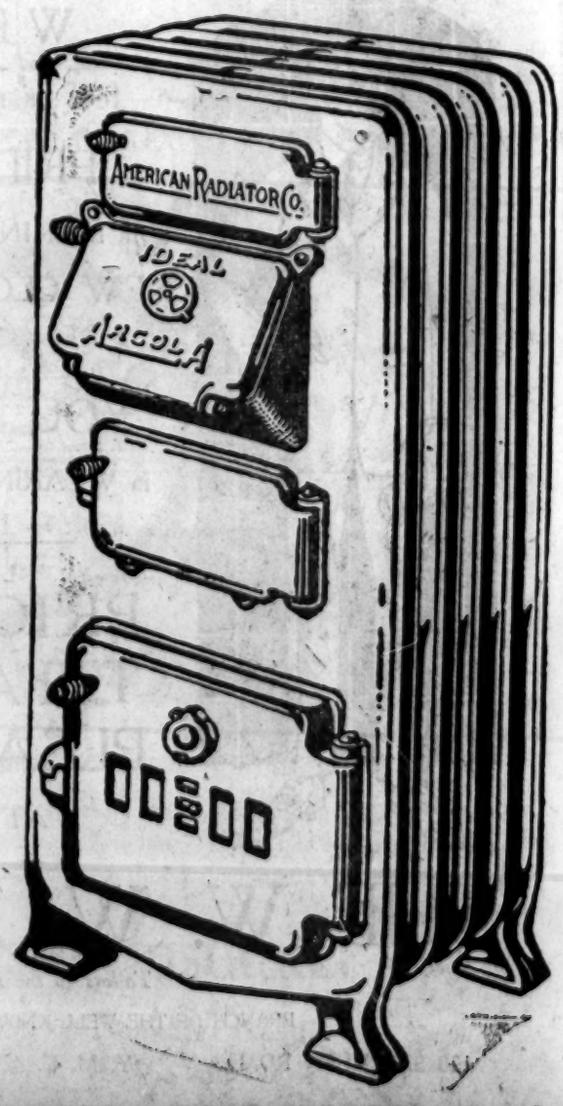
P.S.—Being the Special Far Eastern representative of the makers of Arcola—modesty prevents my saying more.




*ARCOLA pays for itself in the fuel it SAVES.*

**Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.**

Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai
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HE 36

# -:- Chinese Government Finance -:-

## *A Study Made By A Committee Of The American Chamber Of Commerce, Peking*

The following study of China's finances was prepared recently by a committee of the American Chamber of Comerce at Peking, after an exhaustive examination of the entire subject.—Ed.

The disastrous condition in which the Government of China finds its finances has prompted the Government to appoint a Committee for the special purpose of studying its various financial problems. In addition to the work of this committee a number of independent groups and individuals have attempted to work out schemes whereby the Chinese Government might solve its financial difficulties. The most important of the plans proposed so far is that of Mr. G. Padoux, Advisor to the Chinese Government, which was published in pamphlet form in January of this year, entitled "The Financial Reconstruction of China and the Consolidation of China's Present Indebtedness." Mr. Padoux seems to have based his calculation primarily on the figures and tables translated by Mr. Hollington K. Tong from Official Documents which were published in pamphlet form in December, 1922, under the title "China's Foreign and Domestic Debts" by the Peking and Tientsin Times.

The present study was undertaken by a Committee appointed by the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking and is based upon Mr. Hollington K. Tong's translations and the Memorandum published by Mr. Padoux. Padoux's estimate of Customs Receipts, present and prospective, is presumed to be correct.* All the amounts given in the following tables and explanations are in silver dollars unless otherwise stated.

### TABLE A

This shows the present charges on the Customs Revenues exclusive of the Consolidated Loan Service, conducted under the direction of Sir Francis Aglen. The Consolidated Loan Service covers six Domestic Loans issued from 1912-21. Their lien on Customs Revenues has never been acknowledged by the Diplomatic Body. The recognised charges are given below together with the annual amounts required to take care of this service.

| Years | Present Charges on Customs—Exclusive Consolidated Loans | Payments per annum | $ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | | |
| 1923 | 69,994,700 | Russo French Loan (Sino-Japanese War Indemnity) | 8,366,700 | 1923-1931 |
| 1924 | 68,123,700 | | | |
| 1925 | 64,911,700 | Anglo German Loan 1896 (same purpose) | 9,521,000 to 9,440,000 | 1923-1932 |
| 1926 | 61,780,700 | | | |
| 1927 | 61,608,700 | | | |
| 1928 | 59,475,700 | Anglo German Loan 1896 app. (same purpose) | 8,277,000 to 8,172,000 | 1923-1943 |
| 1929 | 59,461,700 | | | |
| 1930 | 59,446,700 | | | |
| 1931 | 59,432,700 | Boxer Indemnities | 18,370,000 | 1923-1931 |
| 1932 | 59,281,000 | | 26,500,000 | 1932-1940 |
| 1933 | 49,736,000 | | 18,300,000 | 1941-1945 |
| 1934 | 49,731,000 | Reorganisation Loan | 13,500,000 | 1923 |
| 1935 | 49,725,000 | | 15,000,000 | 1924-1960 |
| 1936 | 49,720,000 | DOMESTIC LOANS | | |
| 1937 | 49,714,000 | | | |
| 1938 | 49,708,000 | Third Year Loan (1914) | 3,500,000 | 1923 |
| 1939 | 49,701,000 | | 6,000,000 | 1924 |
| 1940 | 49,694,000 | | 3,000,000 | 1925 |
| 1941 | 41,487,000 | Fourth Year Loan (1915) | 5,700,000 | 1923 |
| 1942 | 41,480,000 | | 5,760,000 | 1923 |
| 1943 | 41,472,000 | Eleventh Year Loan (1922) | to 2,120,000 | to 1927 |
| 1944 | 33,300,000 | | | |
| 1945 | 33,300,000 | | | |
| 1946 | 15,000,000 | | | |

The Domestic Loans listed are cared for out of the German, Austrian and Russian Indemnity funds.

The Boxer Indemnity charges are exclusive of German, Austrian and Russian Indemnities and presuppose that the deferred annuities of the five years 1917-1922 are to be postponed to 1941-1945.

Beginning with Table A, as above explained, the tables are treated in groups of from three to five, showing in each case, service of loan (or loans), funds available and surplus or deficit).

### FIRST GROUP (TABLES A. B. & C.)

Table B shows estimated net customs revenue exclusive of the proposed 2½ percent increase and 5 percent luxury tax increase. The increase to effective 5 percent is treated as in full force from March, 2023.

Table C shows the estimated Surplus of Net Customs revenues (less over present recognised charges (A) and amounts to (1923) $18 millions, increasing to $41 millions in five years.

### GROUP 2 (TABLES C. D. E.)

Table C now becomes available for further financing. The service of the loans included in the Consolidated Debt Service under the direction of Sir Francis Aglen is now examined, not because it is recognised that these loans have any lien prior to foreign claims or other domestic loans, but merely for purposes of comparison. The Diplomatic Corps has never formally recognised the Government's right to these surplus customs funds.

Table L shows the total annual amounts necessary for the service of these loans, taking them all at par, although the average market quotation for the past three years has been less than 50.

The following is a list of these loans showing the market quotation for May 9, 1923. (Padoux's Politique de Peking, March, 1923):

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Year 6% | due | 1926 | $40,000,000 | quoted 54 |
| Military Bonds (8%) | „ | 1924 | 1,771,150 | not on market. |
| 10th Year 6% | „ | 1930 | 48,953,005 | quoted 49 |
| 10th Year 7% | „ | 1930 | 12,240,000 | do. 51 |
| 5th Year 6% | „ | 1929 | 18,757,590 | do. 50 |
| 7th Year 6% | „ | 1937 | 65,000,000 | do. 43 |

The 10th Year 6 percent Loan represents the larger part of the old 1st Year Loan funded at 40. The 10th Year 7 percent represents the larger part of the old 8th Year Loan funded at 40. The 9th Year Loan was issued to retire the note issues of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, Peking. The notes of these banks at that time (1920) were at 5 percent discount. They were redeemed with Ninth Year bonds at the rate of $70 per note, of $100. Mr. Padoux's Consolidation plan treats all these at par and assumes that they have a lien on Customs funds next to the Reorganisation Loan. This in spite of the fact that the Presidential Mandate of March 3, 1921, entrusting the service of these loans to the Inspector General of Customs, directed that the Customs Surplus should be reserved for that service—the Government later interpreting the terms Surplus to mean any Customs funds unexpended or unappropriated at the end of each year. In other words, in spite of the mandate covering this so-called Consolidated Debt Service, the Government assumed the right to pledge the Customs Revenue during any year, subject to existing lines. On the other hand, since 1912 the Diplomatic Body has maintained that without its consent, no Customs Revenues (other than to provide for the Boxer Indemnities, Pre-Boxer Loans and the Reorganisation Loan) could be released to the Government, and at no time has this Control over the Customs funds been renounced.

The Service of these loans, however, is placed in this position in order to facilitate comparison with Mr. Padoux's tables.

Table E shows the estimated surplus or deficit of Customs funds after providing for D—that is, TABLE E is TABLE B less TABLES A and D, and represents the results after providing for all existing charges on the Customs and for the Consolidated Debt Service Loans. This table shows a deficit of a little over $6,000,000 for 1923, but a surplus of $1,400,000 for 1924, this surplus increasing yearly to $15,000,000 in the fifth year.

### GROUP 3 (TABLE E. F. G. H. AND I.)

It is assumed that sometime this year (1923) the Powers will agree to an increase of China's import Customs duties by 2½ % and an increase in the import duties on certain luxuries b. 5%; it is also assumed that the Conference (per Treaty of Washington) which is to decide on the increases will agree to allow these increased duties to be used as security for a refunding loan.

Table F shows the estimated increase in Customs revenue assuming that the increase duties come into force beginning 1924. To Table F add Table E. then Table G shows the total Customs revenues, including the 2½ per cent and 5 percent increases, available for a consolidation loan. There is still a deficit of $6,255,000 for 1923. The refunding loan cannot begin therefore until 1924.

Table H shows the yearly Service of a 20 year Foreign Debt Consolidation Loan (1924-1943) for $425,000,000, interest 8 percent and amortisation to begin 1932. This figure, $425,000,000, is arrived at as follows:

Mr. Padoux's estimate of unsecured foreign indebtedness, $308 millions, including interest to June, 1923, is taken as a starting point. To this should be added $45 millions (including interest) due to Foreign nationals by the Ministry of Communications. The Hukuang Railway Loan is only half secured; add £3,000,000 or say $30 millions making a total of $383 millions. To this must be added a further amount to cover various items, such as German Issue Bonds now overdue and in default as to coupon and principal. These additions will bring the total to about $400 millions. However, as it is assumed that any proposed loan will not begin to operate before January, 1924, a half year's interest must be added, say $16 millions. In addition to this, there are at the various Legations many claims against the Government, both personal and mercantile, so to round off the figure conservatively it is estimated that a loan of $425 millions, drawing interest from January, 1924, would be required to care for all foreign unsecured or inadequately secured debts, including those of the Ministry of Communications.

Table I shows the estimated balance in hand from Customs Revenues after providing for the service of a loan of $425 millions at 8 percent for 20 years, amortisation from 1923 to 1943. This balance would be available for Consolidating Domestic Debts. The years 1923 and 1924 show small debit balances, but from 1925 on there is an increasing yearly surplus reaching the amount of $11,800,000 in 1927.

The problem of Consolidating domestic debts is much more difficult than that of the foreign debts. The problem is confused by various elements, chief among which are the large number of debts contracted at various times and on various terms (often extremely usurious), the purpose of many of which were political and even corrupt, and the huge discounts at which they were issued. In some of these cases it is difficult to believe that China received any quid pro quo whatever. The Treasury Note issue is especially subject to such criticisms.

### GROUP 4 (TABLES I. J. K. L. AND M.)

Table I shows the estimated Customs funds available for a Consolidation of Domestic Debts. In order to maintain the comparison with Mr. Padoux's outline, his figures for domestic liabilities of many of which were political are, for the moment, taken at par, with $70 millions added to cover Ministry of Communications obligations.

Table J shows the service of an estimated loan of $330 millions (8 percent 20-year, amortisation 1932-1943) to consolidate the domestic debts including those of the Ministry of Communications.

With Table K showing the result of Table J, the inadequacy of the Customs first appears concretely. The deficit is $30 millions in 1924 and averages $21 millions yearly in the years 1924-28. The Salt can not meet such a deficit and also provide for the administrative expenses of the Government unless the provinces remit that portion of the Salt Revenues which they now retain (amounting in 1923 to over $40 millions). It is unlikely that the provinces will increase their remittance, therefore it is necessary to consider the possibilities of scaling down or deferring certain debts. Two tables are given: one on the basis of a scaling down of certain domestic debts but leaving the Consolidated Debts Service Loans (Table D) unaffected, the other assumes the Table D loans removed from their preferential

(Continued on Page 15)

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# Chinese Government Finance

(Continued from Page 14)

| Years | A Present Charges on Customs—Exclusive Consolidated Loans | B Net Customs Revenue Exclusive 2½% increase | C Surplus Customs Revenue over present charges—Exclusive Consolidated Loans |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1923 | 69,994,700 | 88,000,000 | 18,005,300 |
| 1924 | 68,123,700 | 93,000,000 | 24,876,300 |
| 1925 | 64,911,700 | 95,000,000 | 30,088,300 |
| 1926 | 61,780,700 | 97,000,000 | 35,219,300 |
| 1927 | 61,608,700 | 99,000,000 | 37,390,300 |
| 1928 | 59,475,700 | 101,000,000 | 41,524,300 |
| 1929 | 59,461,700 | 102,000,000 | 42,538,300 |
| 1930 | 59,446,700 | 104,000,000 | 44,553,300 |
| 1931 | 59,432,700 | 105,000,000 | 45,567,300 |
| 1932 | 59,281,000 | 107,000,000 | 47,719,000 |
| 1933 | 49,736,000 | 108,000,000 | 58,264,000 |
| 1934 | 49,731,000 | 110,000,000 | 60,269,000 |
| 1935 | 49,725,000 | 111,000,000 | 61,255,000 |
| 1936 | 49,720,000 | 113,000,000 | 63,280,000 |
| 1937 | 49,714,000 | 114,000,000 | 64,286,000 |
| 1938 | 49,708,000 | 116,000,000 | 66,292,000 |
| 1939 | 49,701,000 | 117,000,000 | 67,299,000 |
| 1940 | 49,694,000 | 119,000,000 | 69,306,000 |
| 1941 | 41,487,000 | 120,000,000 | 78,513,000 |
| 1942 | 41,480,000 | 122,000,000 | 80,520,000 |
| 1943 | 41,472,500 | 123,000,000 | 81,528,000 |
| 1944 | 33,300,000 | 125,000,000 | 91,700,000 |
| 1945 | 33,300,000 | 126,000,000 | 92,700,000 |
| 1946 | 15,000,000 | 128,000,000 | 113,000,000 |

Note: Mr. Padoux seems to have converted the Customs Revenues in the basis of Shanghai taels, whereas the Customs Receipts are in Haikwan taels. The figures showing Customs Revenues should therefore by increased by 11 percent with a consequent increase.

| Years | C Surplus Customs Revenue over present Charges—Exclusive Consolidate | D Service of Consolidated Debt Service Loans | E Surplus Customs Revenues after Providing Service Consolidated Loans |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1923 | 18,005,300 | 24,260,739 | D 6,255,439 |
| 1924 | 24,876,300 | 23,453,112 | S 1,423,188 |
| 1925 | 30,088,300 | 23,687,261 | 9,401,039 |
| 1926 | 35,219,300 | 28,595,971 | 6,623 329 |
| 1927 | 37,390,300 | 22,524,775 | 14,865,525 |
| 1928 | 41,524,300 | 25,849,793 | 15,675,507 |
| 1929 | 42,538,300 | 21,646,046 | 20,892,254 |
| 1930 | 44,553,300 | 17,423,694 | 27,129,636 |
| 1931 | 45,567,300 | 6,322,500 | 39,244,800 |
| 1932 | 47,719,000 | 6,052,500 | 40,666,500 |
| 1933 | 58,264,000 | 5,782,500 | 52,482,500 |
| 1934 | 60,269,000 | 5,512,500 | 54,756,500 |
| 1935 | 61,255,000 | 5,242,000 | 56,012,500 |
| 1936 | 63,280,000 | 4,972,500 | 58,307,500 |
| 1937 | 64,286,000 | 4,702,500 | 59,583,500 |
| 1938 | 66,292,000 | nil | 66,292,000 |
| 1939 | 67,299,000 | ..... | 67,299,000 |
| 1940 | 69,306,000 | ..... | 69,306,000 |
| 1941 | 78,513,000 | ..... | 78,513,000 |
| 1942 | 80,520,000 | ..... | 80,520,000 |
| 1943 | 81,528,000 | ..... | 81,528,000 |
| 1944 | 91,700,000 | ..... | 91,700,000 |
| 1945 | 92,700,000 | ..... | 92,700,000 |
| ..... | 113,000,000 | ..... | 113,000,000 |

position and treated on a par with the other domestic debts.

In Table L the service of a loan of $240 millions is given as an alternative to Table J. $330 millions. The figure $240 millions is arrived at as follows:

In the Padoux figures there appear some $52 millions of Treasury notes. These cover such diverse items as $5,000,000 due the Manchu Imperial Household, $23,000,000 given at sundry times to sundry military chiefs, $2,500,000 part cost if the unfinished Shanghai Mint. The purposes of other millions is not traceable. It seems necessary and wise that the Government treat with the holders of these notes separately. Of the so-called 8 percent $96 millions loan, $42,000,000 were given to native bankers to cover $35 millions of debts by the government. In a sound funding loan this $42 millions should be reduced to the original figure if $35 millions, thus saving $7,000,000. In Padoux's figures (Statement C. China Year Book 1923, H. K. Tong's article) appear $36,000,000 (including interest) of old First and Eighth Year Bonds which were not converted at 40 when those bonds were changed to 10th Year 6 percent and 7 percent Consolidated Loans. There appears no reason for this preferential treatment. Writing these to 40 saves $22 millions.

Padoux includes about $20,000,000 overdue interest on Chinese Banks short term debts (Statement H. China Year Book 1923, H. K. Tong's article). A glance through Statement G. of the China Year Book Compilation gives a most illuminating idea of the rates of interest charged by the native banks, in some instances 2 percent per month, 1.8 percent per month being a favorite. Further, neither Statement F nor G of the China Year Book indicate the discounts at which these Treasury notes and loans were placed. It seems not unfair therefore to cut this interest charge 50 percent or by $10,000,000. These deductions amout to $91,000,000, call it a round $90,000,000.

Table M shows the deficit resulting by Subetituting Table L for Table J; that is, a loan of $240 millions instead of $330 millions. Heavy deficits appear for three years, though they are very considerably less than in Table K.

| Year | E Surplus Custom Revenues after Providing Service Consolidated Loans | F Estimated 2½ percent increase | G Total Customs Revenue available for Funding Loans | H Service of 20 yr. 8 percent par Foreign Debts Funding Loan 1924 43 Amortisation beginning 1932,—$425,000,000 | I Surplus for Funding Domestic Debuts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1923 | D 6,255,439 | nil | D 6,255,430 | | D 6,255,439 |
| 1924 | S 1,423,188 | 28,000,000 | S 29,423,188 | 34,000,000 | D 4,576,812 |
| 1925 | 6,401,039 | 29,000,000 | 35,401,039 | 34,000,000 | S 1,041,039 |
| 1926 | 6,623,329 | 30,000,000 | 36,623,329 | 34,000,000 | 2,623,329 |
| 1927 | 14,865,525 | 31,000,000 | 45,865,525 | 34,000,000 | 11,865,525 |
| 1928 | 15,675,507 | 31,000,000 | 46,675,507 | 34,000,000 | 12,675,507 |
| 1929 | 20,892,254 | 32,000,000 | 52,892,254 | 34,000,000 | 18,892,254 |
| 1930 | 27,129,636 | 32,000,000 | 59,126,636 | 34,000,000 | 25,129,636 |
| 1931 | 39,244,800 | 33,000,000 | 72,244,800 | 34,000,000 | 38,248,000 |
| 1932 | 40,666,500 | 33,000,000 | 73,666,500 | 56,395,000 | 17,271,500 |
| 1933 | 52,482,500 | 34,000,000 | 86,482,500 | 56,395,000 | 30,087,500 |
| 1934 | 54,756,500 | 34,000,000 | 88,756,500 | 56,395,000 | 32,361,500 |
| 1935 | 56,012,500 | 35,000,000 | 91,012,500 | 56,395,000 | 34,617,500 |
| 1936 | 58,307,500 | 35,000,000 | 93,307,500 | 56,395,000 | 36,912,500 |
| 1937 | 59,583,590 | 36,000,000 | 95,583,000 | 56,395,000 | 39,188,500 |
| 1938 | 66,292,000 | 36,000,000 | 102,292,000 | 56,395,000 | 45,897,000 |
| 1939 | 67,299,000 | 37,000,000 | 104,299,000 | 56,395,000 | 47,904,000 |
| 1940 | 69,306,000 | 37,000,000 | 106,306,000 | 56,395,000 | 49,911,000 |
| 1941 | 78,513,000 | 38,000,000 | 116,513,000 | 56,395,000 | 60,118,000 |
| 1942 | 80,520,000 | 38,000,000 | 118,520,000 | 56 395,000 | 62,125,000 |
| 1943 | 81,528,000 | 39,000,000 | 120,528,000 | 56,395,000 | 64,133,000 |
| 1944 | 91,700,000 | 39,000,000 | 120,700,000 | nil | 130,700,000 |
| 1945 | 92,700,000 | 40,000,000 | 132,700,000 | ..... | 132,700,000 |
| 1946 | 113,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 153,000,000 | ..... | 153,000,000 |

| Year | I Surplus for Funding Domestic Debts | J Domestic Debt Consolidation Loan $330,000,000 Same terms as "H" | K Deficit (D) or Surplus (S) after Funding Domestic Debt | L Alternative Domestic Debt Funding Loan 20 yr. 8% par 1923-43 Amortisation beginning 1932,—$240,000,000 | M Deficit (D) or Surplus (S) under Scheme L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1923 | D 6,255,439 | | D 6,255,430 | | D 6,255,439 |
| 1924 | D 4,576,812 | 26,400,000 | D 30,976,812 | 19,200,000 | D 23,776,812 |
| 1925 | S 1,401,039 | 26,400,000 | D 24,998,961 | 19,200,000 | D 17,798,961 |
| 1926 | 2,623,329 | 26,400,000 | D 23,770,671 | 19,200,000 | D 16,576,671 |
| 1927 | 11,865,525 | 26,400,000 | D 14,534,475 | 19,200,000 | D 7,334,475 |
| 1928 | 12,675,507 | 26,400,000 | D 33,724,493 | 19,200,000 | D 6,524,493 |
| 1929 | 18,892,254 | 26,400,000 | D 7,507,746 | 19,200,000 | D 307,746 |
| 1930 | 25,129,636 | 26,400,000 | D 1,270,364 | 19,200,000 | S 5,929,626 |
| 1931 | 38,244,800 | 26,400,000 | S 11,844,800 | 19,200,000 | S 19,044,800 |
| 1932 | 17,271,500 | 43,789,000 | D 26,517,500 | 31,856,000 | D 14,584,500 |
| 1933 | 30,087,500 | 43,789,000 | D 13,701,500 | 31,856,000 | D 1,768,500 |
| 1934 | 32,361,500 | 43,789,000 | D 11,427,500 | 31,856,000 | S 305,500 |
| 1935 | 34,617,500 | 43,789,000 | D 9,171,500 | 31,856,000 | S 2,761,500 |
| 1936 | 36,912,500 | 43,789,000 | D 6,786,500 | 31,856,000 | S 5,056,500 |
| 1937 | 39,188,500 | 43,789,000 | D 4,600,500 | 31,856,000 | S 7,332,500 |
| 1938 | 45,897,000 | 43,789,000 | S 2,108,000 | 31,856,000 | S 14,041,000 |
| 1939 | 47,904,000 | 43,789,000 | S 4,115,000 | 31,856,000 | S 16,048,000 |
| 1940 | 49,911,000 | 43,789,000 | S 6,122,000 | 31,856,000 | S 18,055,000 |
| 1941 | 60,118,000 | 43,789,000 | S 16,329,000 | 31,856,000 | S 28,262,000 |
| 1942 | 62,125,000 | 43,789,000 | S 18,336,000 | 31,856,000 | S 30,269,000 |
| 1943 | 64,133,000 | 43,789,000 | S 20,344,000 | 31,856,600 | S 32,277,000 |
| 1944 | 130,700,000 | nil | S 130,700,000 | nil | S 130,700,000 |
| 1945 | 132,700,000 | ..... | S 132,700,000 | ..... | S 132,700,000 |
| 1946 | 153,000,000 | ..... | S 153,000,000 | ..... | S 153,000,000 |

## Bobbie And His Pa

BY WM. F. KIRK

Our lady's club is having a potery afternoon tomorrow, sed Ma, and eech of us to recsite one tiny, cute littel verse. Here is the one wich I rote, sd Ma.

Wen thotful ladies get together
Thay never talk about the weather.
Wile men speek of Dempsey and
Knockout Kelly
The ladies speek of Burns and
Shelley.

That is vary snappy and elevver sed Pa. I am proud of you.

Are you reely? sed Ma.

I certingly am, sed Pa. You have moar branes in that littel hed of yures than one mite suppoas, sed Pa.

Moar branes than one mite supoas, sed Ma. I do not quite get that. Do you meen that peepul wud suppoas I am braneless?

Deer me, no, sed Pa. You are the limmit wen it cums to keeping a chip on yure sholder, sed Pa. I was paying you a delikat comply-ment, sed Pa, and then you fly into a rage. Bobbie, sed Pa, can you beet it?

Leeve me out of this, I sed. I aint going to start anything if I can help it, I sed.

Thare you go, sed Pa, talking yure mother's part.

I aint talking anybody's part, I sed. Leeve me out of this.

Well, sed Pa, I am at a loss. I know not wich way to turn, sed Pa. I paid my wife a complyment and she snapped my hed off. Then I turn to my littel son for comfort and he Ree-Buffs me, sed Pa.

Nevver mind, deer, sed Ma. After all, sed Ma, it was nice of you to speek so well of my littel verse. How shall I reed it, kind of loud? sed Ma.

That is the way you will have to reed it if you reed it at a lady's club, sed Pa. I tried to make a speel onst at a lady's club, sed Pa, and I wish I had took along a Megger-fone.

What is it, a Megger-fone? I sed.

A big horn, Bobbie, sed Pa, for making the voice louder than it reely is.

The lady's must of been making a terribul rackit if thay cuddent heer yure voice, I sed. You speek pritty loud, I sed.

Young man, said Pa, if you are not careful I will have to throw you careless like oaver my knee, sed Pa. You know what that meens, sed Pa.


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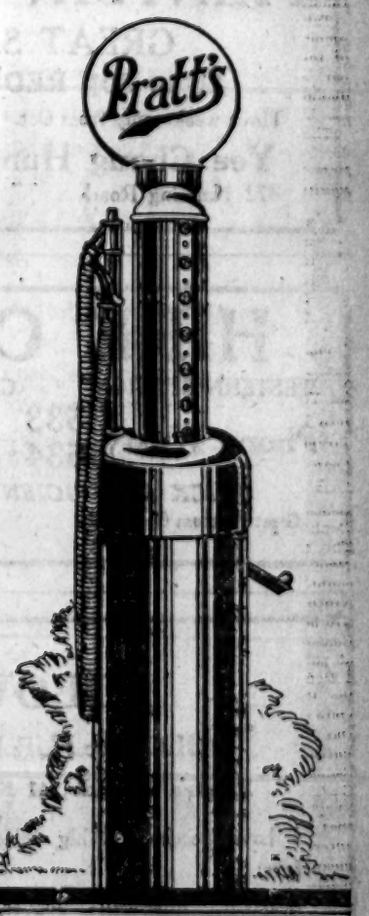


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# The Ethics Of "Propaganda"

*By The Right Hon. Augustine Birrell*

The following article by a most distinguished British essayist-politician sets forth some points that should be of interest to every reader of present-day newspapers.

It may not be altogether unprofitable to take note of some of the words that, in these newspaper-ridden days, suddenly crop up in the endless current of men's speech, and then disappear again below the buffling surface.

Sometimes it is a picturesque word, of ancient lineage, that has gone out of fashion, but, falling on the ear of some Fleet Street stylist, takes his jaded fancy; and then "in the twinkling of a pig's whisker," the word springs into daily use, and may be seen in leading articles, in parish magazines, in "Hansard," and in columns of social gossip. Such a world is "happening," as good a word as our ancestors ever coined, but one which had long disappeared from our current speech until, but the other day, it was revived, and now runs rampant through the land.

Another such word, this time uplifted from the French, is "gesture," *un beau geste*. This word, or phrase, has lately greatly appealed to our political scribes, and specially to those who concern themselves with Foreign Policy. Our phlegmatic statesmen are now, almost weekly, bidden to make these "gestures," and thus soften animosity and get rid of misunderstanding.

Sometimes the word is a very ordinary one, and still in common use but yet one which, in these days of general bewilderment and muzzle-headness, owing to the large number of perplexing questions that seem to demand solution, has had an unusual amount of hard works put upon it. We are referring to the word "surely."

You cannot read a letter addressed to the Editor of "The Times," from a bishop or other divine, on the present crisis in the Church, or from a duke or other peer, on the spread of Socialism, without almost certainly encountering this word, and at the very moment when the writer of the letter is approaching the crux of his argument. Sir George Jessel was fond of telling counsel practising before him, "'Surely' is no argument," and, of course, it is not. None the less, it is a significant, because tell-tale, word; for whenever it is employed in the course of an argument you know that the man who uses it feels that he is on boggy ground, and has become fearful of losing his foothold.

Another tell-tale word much in use is "unthinkable," for whenever anybody tells you anything is "unthinkable," you know that he, at least, has been thinking hard about it for the last ten minutes.

And now, what about this strange new word "propaganda"? What does it (or they) mean? Our new Prime Minister, who has been usefully occupied for more than half a century in holding his tongue in public, but is now compelled, by virtue of his high office, to break silence, has lately remarked, "It is no good meeting propaganda about a capital levy by merely saying," etc.

What, we repeat, is or are "propaganda"? Is it the plural of "propagandum," and may we say propagandums, as many insist on saying memorandums?

The word—so we are told in "The Oxford Dictonary"—derives from that college or committee of Cardinals of the Catholic Church which is charged with the task of looking after foreign missions. This college has come to be styled "Propaganda." By analogy the word has been extended to any association or organized movement established for the missionary purpose of spreading any faith or doctrine or practice. Today, in the stress of circumstance, it has come to mean, if Mr. Baldwin's use of the word is correct, not the organisation that seeks to spread the opinions, but the opinions themselves which it is the business of the organisation to spread.

Thus, in the far-off days of the Newcastle Program, "One man one vote" and "Payment of Members," which were than content to be called "items" in a political manifesto, might have been more proudly designated as "Propaganda of the Liberal Party."

It is perhaps as well to clear up this verbal matter, but, of course, busy men will not be dictated to by grammarians, and if when they say "Propaganda," they mean the opinions they profess or abhor, there is an end of it.

But the ethical question remains: How much latitude are we to allow ourselves in propagating our opinions? May we do it *per fas aut nefas*, i.e., by fair means or foul, and if not, what proportion of the alloy of falsehood may we mix with the pure gold of our religous or political opinions?

If the issues involved are (in our judgments) of vast importance, as, e.g., the salvation of men's souls from the eternal pain of Hell, or the inviolability of the soil of your native land; or the health and happiness of your children, and their growth in moral stature; or your freedom from the burden of unfair and crippling taxation; or your right to form and express your own opinions, or to take your ease in your inn, and come and go at your pleasure—if issues such as these are involved, it will be difficult, in times of stress and strain, to convince men who believe themselves to be right and their opponents wrong, to weigh their "propaganda" in golden scales; or to consider it a moral duty to refrain from the use of "telling" arguments, only because of a lurking doubt as to their soundness, or from making promises hailed, with delirious cheers, simply because they know such promises cannot be kept.

But, though it never does to expect too much of our poor human nature, and no one, up to this present, has ever gone to look for Truth in the office of a Propaganda, or in the "literature" of a political party, none the less we should always be on the look-out for improvement; and such an improvement is, we think, already noticeable in the methods men and women employ to propagate their own opinions and to depreciate the value of other people's.

No doubt, in war time, Truth, so far as "propaganda" are concerned, is overborne and poisoned at its sources. War-propaganda, German, French, British—let them be forgotten! But in peace time it is different, and we think we notice a different spirit now moving in the minds of men, which, if there, ought to be encouraged.

We see this new spirit in the new methods of writing history. The old partizan historian may still be read for the fun of the thing, but for nothing else. Even religion shuns partizanship in history; and no one, whether Catholic or Protestant, wants to know anything about the Waldenses or the Albigenses, or the Inquisition, or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, unless it be the truth, or as near thereunto as recent researches permit us to go. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this change, and what has happened in the fields of history may soon be as noticeable in the conduct of our political propaganda.

If Mr. Baldwin's scheme of propaganda and counter-propaganda materialises, we may hope to see the propaganda of the Labour Party and of the Liberal Party and of the Tory Party (for why those who repealed the Act of Union with Ireland should still call themselves "Unionists" is beyond an ordinary man's comprehension), and of any other party that may appear on the scene, stated in black and white on paper, and in a considerable measure of detail.

Propaganda of this formal and authoritative kind will no longer be open to the imputation of being all a pack of lies; flies to catch gudgeon; electioneering rubbish, and so on; but will have to assume the shape of arguments, addressed not to sections but to the whole nation.

One great object of rational propaganda should be to reduce the area of inflammatory disease. Inflammation of the mind is destructive of the tissues of truth. An inflamed mind turns instinctively to lies and rejects truth. It feeds on rumours.

It is a thousand pities that Bacon did not live to finish his essay on "Fame," a word he employs in its classical sense of rumours, lies, or (in the pre-Baldwinian days) of old fashioned propaganda.

Lies have had a long run in the history of this planet, and Bacon (as was his wont) supplies us with a melancholy list of successful falsehoods, but chiefly (be it carefully noted) in times of war.

Though it possibly may be true that at the very end Truth will prevail, we ought "surely" to wish to see her win a few victories ere we die. Let us, therefore, keep cool (if possible), and stick to Truth, so far as we can get to know her in our time. She is showing some signs of revival; let us rush to her assistance, for, after all, she is "the sovereign good of human nature," one which need not be included in our returns for Income Tax.

"Certainly," as Bacon says, in the language of pure inspiration, "it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of Truth."


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# Education In China And Boxer Indemnities

*The following Paper read recently before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association by Mr. Roger S. Greene, Director of the China Medical Board, is released of the courtesy of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, Managing Editor of the Chinese Social and Political Science Review*

Proposals have recently been discussed in three or four foreign countries for the return to China of the remainder of the Boxer indemnities or for the expenditure of remaining payments on projects that are likely to prove mutually beneficial to China and to the nations to which these indemnities are now due.

There appears to be general agreement that the funds thus made available can probably be employed to best advantage in promoting education in China but as to the details of the plans which should be adopted there is still wide difference of opinion. The subject is not a new one, and it seem almost presumptuous to attempt to discuss it at all in the short time available tonight, but I shall venture, nevertheless, to suggest a few points for your further consideration.

Most of the projects that have been discussed evidently look to the introduction into China of ideas and methods which are thought to have contributed to the welfare and happiness of other countries. The importation of these foreign ideas and methods has been going on in a great variety of ways ever since foreign intercourse with China began, but in greatly increased volume during the past twenty-five years. It will perhaps be profitable, therefore to examine critically our experience with this intellectual import trade before planning to enlarge it, in the hope that from such study some useful guiding principles may emerge.

Western learning has been introduced through foreign teachers coming to China and through Chinese students going abroad, and the education which these foreign teachers have attempted to give has been in the main an English, French, German, Japanese or American education, according to the nationality of the teacher. Now variety is an excellent thing and too much standardization may be deadening, but it does appear unfortunate that at a time like this, when unity is so much needed, the men who have studied abroad should be so heavily handicapped in their efforts to get together by the fact that their education has given them so many different and often conflicting points of view. In some cases they lack even a common technical terminology and cannot therefore, easily discuss professional problems together. To slightly less extent the same is true of those who have studied under different foreign auspices in China.

It would seem to be highly desirable, therefore, that in any future extension of Western learning in China a determined effort should be made to secure greater unity, so that instead of each group of students getting all its foreign ideas and methods through one foreign nationality, the whole student body may secure what is best from all over the world.

The question arises how this unity is to be secured. To my mind it can best be brought about through an educational system under Chinese control, in which foreign teachers, in so far as they are needed, will be chosen for their ability in their special fields without regard to nationality. It should be made possible for the great majority of Chinese students to get their education, including their professional training, in Chinese schools of high grade. When advanced students are sent abroad each should be sent to that country where the studies in which he is interested can be pursued to the best advantage, rather than to the particular countries which have remitted parts of the indemnities. In the light of past experience it is at least an open question whether public funds can wisely be used to extend the exclusive educational influence of one or more different nationalities. This suggests the possible advantages of combining into one fund all sums remitted from the Boxer indemnities, including for the maintenance of Tsing Hua College and its graduates in the United States, provided arrangements can be made to ensure efficient and enlightened management of these large resources. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that the fine work done by Tsing Hua College should be ignored, or that support should be withdrawn from it. The program which I suggest might well include the broadening of the scope of the College and the giving of such generous support as to enable it to play an even more important part in the future.

Through a single educational fund it would be possible to give a tremendous impetus to the development of a truly Chinese school system, adapted to the new requirements of the people, but also designed to conserve all that is best of the ancient Chinese civilization. There might be diplomatic difficulties in the way of such pooling of funds, but if after careful consideration that course seemed the wisest, we should not be too despondent about the prospects for securing its adoption. I am sure that many leaders in education in the United States would be very sympathetic towards such a proposal, even though its immediate consequence might be a lessening of the number of students going to the United States.

An American friend of mine, a professor of agriculture with some experience in China, once remarked that if he were ever asked to undertake any important professional work in China, his first condition would be that he should be allowed ample opportunity to study present agricultural methods in this country. If after such study he found that the methods which he had learned at home were better and were applicable to conditions here, he would be glad to contribute what he could.

This brings us to the second point which I feel should be emphasized in education as in other activities, the importance of thorough study of the field, its resources and its needs. Such study is obviously necessary before beginning any new enterprise, though we often neglect it, but there is not such general realization that the spirit of critical inquiry must be fostered, even after a new work has been successfully started. The Chinese teacher and student alike must learn to appraise at its true value all that has been handed down from the past, avoiding at the same a dangerous complacency with all that is old and a rash eagerness to adopt all that seems new. Similarly the foreign teacher will be most useful if he comes to learn as well as to teach, seeking not only to adapt what he has to give to the actual conditions here, but also to find new truth, new ideas and new methods which he can take home with him.

These then are two fundamental ideas which I hope will find favor with those who must make the decision regarding the use of any funds released from the Boxer indemnities: First that they be used for the upbuilding of single Chinese national system of education, and secondly that both the planning and the conduct of this work shall be dominated by that spirit of open-minded inquiry that we may call the research spirit.

Happily we now have a group of Chinese educators who are prepared by academic training and by practical experience to play a large part in a development of this kind. Some of them are already engaged in a critical study of the whole problem of education in China, both as to content and as to method. Such men deserve more support than they can expect to get in the present embarrassed financial situation of the country.

The possibilities for usefulness of a large fund so administered are so vast and the subject is so full of interest to all who are engaged in any form of educational activity that many thoughts suggest themselves, when the discussion is once begun.

Personally I hope that there will be careful consideration before new institutions are started. There are so many universities and schools already organized which need strengthening and even transformation, that it would be a great pity to leave them to struggle on with inadequate resources in order to build again elsewhere from the ground up. The funds after all will be limited if they are all pooled, and it would be easy to scatter them in such a way that little permanent good could be accomplished. On the other hand, care will doubtless have to be exercised to prevent new money from being used merely to relieve the government and private benefactors from responsibilities which they have already assumed. It should be possible so to use grants from the indemnity funds as to stimulate more generous contributions from other sources in the future.

Attention has been called to the need for public libraries, and very interesting proposals have been made for the application of part of the indemnity to the establishment of a series of such libraries in important centers. Would it perhaps not be better at the outset to enrich the libraries of the principal universities and normal schools and to induce them to carry on an extension work to be accompanied by the adoption of a liberal policy in making their collections accessible to the reading public outside the institutions themselves? There seems to be a possibility that for some time to come entirely independent libraries might not be fully utilized and that there might be difficulty in ensuring their proper administration.

There is certainly great need for more rural education, not only in the technique of producing and marketing crops, but also in preparation for citizenship and and a large life. Perhaps this work would be most effective if it were closely connected from the beginning with the agricultural and normal schools in a few carefully selected centres. Such an association might be of great value to the rural schools, but it would certainly be most stimulating to the professional schools to be brought into closer contact with the communities which they are primarily to serve.

At present the weakness seems to be that young men are taught to become teachers of agriculture in order that they may in turn train other teachers of agriculture, but the mechanism by which the ideas taught can eventually reach that farmer does not seem to have received its due share of attention.

Probably a part of the funds devoted to education will still be used for a long time to send young men and women abroad for special study. In spite of all the difficulties of the revolutionary period the schools of the country have made such marked progress during the past decade that it is now possible for students to proceed much further in a modern education at home than they could fifteen years ago. The more thorough knowledge which a student thus gets of his own country is, of course, an enormous advantage to him, and the more advanced he is, the more experience he has had in practical work in his own country, the more wisely can the selection be made of those who are to have the benefit of foreign study. When men who have demonstrated their

(Continued on Page 18)


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# Education In China And Boxer Indemnities

(Continued from Page 17 )

ability in a special field are sent abroad to improve themselves in that particular kind of work, for which a demand already exists in China, we shall have fewer disappointments both among the students themselves and among those who send them.

There has been a great deal of criticism among both Chinese and foreigners of the students who return from abroad, often from those who have no sympathetic understanding of the handicap under which the returning student labors through the lack of a society organized to use the kind of service he is prepared to render, and through the pressure of family obligations far heavier than those borne by the average European or American.

The frequent unwillingness of a returned student to work up from the ranks is compared with the way in which young professional men serve a laborious apprenticeship in the West, as if all the beginners in Western countries took the long and harder route from choice, whereas, for most of them, there is no other way.

I have a fairly large acquaintance with one particular group of Chinese professional men educated in the West, and I know that the proportion of those who are now rendering useful service in their profession in China is very high. It has been particularly gratifying to observe the relatively large number who are willing to make a financial sacrifice for the sake of their own scientific development or in order to work more effectively for the immediate welfare of others.

Nevertheless, there is need for more care in the administration of scholarships for study abroad. At the beginning there was perhaps something to be said for the shot-gun policy of sending a large number of men abroad without any definite plan as to what each was to study or what he was to do when he came back, in the hope that by good luck there would be just enough square pegs for the square holes, and round pegs for the round holes, etc. It required a great deal of faith, however, to expect that under such a system there could be anything but a fairly large proportion of misfits. In the future it should be more and more possible to send abroad men and women to be trained for particular positions, and to arrange beforehand just what kind of studies they are to pursue and where. When students are sent without such definite arrangements for the future there should at least be an understanding as to the general character of the work to be done, and their studies should be supervised by specialists who will have a sympathetic grasp of their problems. There should no longer be men preparing for a special profession only to find on their return that there is not yet any opening for them in such work.

Most of all, however, there is perhaps needed a realization that the critical part of a professional education is that period of practical work which follows the completion of the formal studies. To this period little attention has been paid until lately, and we have been inclined to feel that we have done our whole duty when we have helped the student to secure his degree. At this stage, as much as at any other, he needs help, information as to positions that may be open, friendly advice as to the kind of work that will best round out his training, and encouragement through the trials and disappointments which so many young people go through at the beginning of their careers. There should be means to give this encouragement in a practical form. A promising young teacher or investigator should not be allowed to run to seed for lack of the equipment or the technical assistance that he needs to enable him to do his work well. A part of the fund might well be used to provide help of this kind at critical moments. There is little use in giving young men and women a long and expensive training if we are to take no interest in their welfare after they start on their life work.

It is true that a few brilliant individuals will be able to make their way practically unaided, and such men often are the stronger for that experience, but there need be no fear that there will not be difficulties enough at best, and we need to take account also of the average men who are in danger of being lost through neglect, but may grow, if properly guided and helped into a body of workers not less important for the welfare of China than the smaller number of exceptional leaders.

The scholarship should be used extensively to promote the development of young teachers and civil servants who have already embarked on their life work, whether they received their original professional training in China or abroad. After four or five years of experience many of them will be in a position to profit enormously from a year or two of further study, and of observation of methods in use in similar work abroad. The knowledge that such opportunities are open to those who make good, will have a most stimulating effect on the whole body of teachers and other technical workers, and will do much to reconcile them to the financial sacrifice which many of them make in order to remain in institutional work.

There is little novelty in the suggestions which I have made and I fear, therefore, that my deep interest in the subject due to personal experience and fairly close observation of one department of education in China during the past nine years, may have led me to weary you by dwelling too long on some points regarding which there is no longer any serious difference of opinion. For this I must beg your indulgence. The urgent importance of the questions discussed must be my excuse.


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# Once Upon A Time

## *Recalling An Age When Childhood's Reading Road To Dreamland Was Rigidly Barred*

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

The George H. Doran Company publish this week "A Century of Children's Books," by Florence V. Barry. It recalls an age when so far as reading was concerned, all the roads by which the modern child now travels to dreamland, to the city beyond the clouds, to the underground country, to all the enchantments of woods and islands were rigidly barred. Until about one hundred years ago all such literature as existed for youth was written to instruct and not to amuse. Chaucer wrote a scientific treatise instead of a story for his little boy. The "Babees Book," designed for the royal wards and pages of the fifteenth century, had not a word of romance or fable; nothing but precepts of fair behavior and lessons that should teach those "Bele Babees" how to give their reasons smoothly, "all in words that are gentle but compendious."

Just one hundred years ago, in 1823, according to Miss Barry, there was the first sign of a romantic movement in unknown or forgotten fairy tales under the title of "The Court of Oberon." The actual awakening came later, with the nature stories of the Howitts and the nonsense of Edward Lear. True, lacking books of his own the child of an earlier age had much to compensate him. The boy of the sixteenth century, if he lived in the country, saw "Robin Hood" and "St. George" played out on the village green; if he lived in a town he might meet with strange merchantmen in any street. He lived in an age of practical romance. But his schoolmaster saw to it that he had no English story books.

It is perhaps for the very reason that there was once no such thing as children's books, so considered, that the greatest of all children's tales have endured. Defoe was not thinking of children when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." He meant it as an allegory of his own life. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" was written as political satire; John Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress" as religious allegory. Bunyan, in writing his famous book, had no more thought of children than had Caxton when he printed the stories of King Arthur. Both were thinking of grown up children. When Bunyan actually tried his hand at a "Book for Boys and Girls" he made it a mere collection of "Emblems" in doggeral verse.

In Bunyan's day romance for childhood was kept alive by the peddler and his ballads. Upon those peddler's ballads and Bunyan's knowledge of the Bible "The Pilgrim's Progress" was largely builded. The eighteenth century child had ballads about King Arthur and his knights, but no account of them in prose. Ballad tunes, from Shakespeare to Wordsworth, were "food for the hungry ear's of little ones." The ballad maker, dealing with romances, preferred short episodes. Most of the chap book stories were sung as ballads. "The Seven Champions," "St. George," "Patient Grissel" and "The London Apprentice were all in the "Collection of Old Ballads" printed in 1723, with "The Noble Acts of King Arthur" from Malory.

In what Miss Barry calls the Age of Reason fairies and the fairy tale were not entirely unknown. From across the Channel to England came the story of Cinderella, the work of Charles Perrault a member of the French Academy, and a friend of La Fontaine. Perrault also wrote the famous "histories" of Little Red Riding Hood and the Sleeping Beauty, of Hop o' My Thumb (distant kinsman of Tom Thumb), Puss in Boots and others who have lived so long in English nurseries that their French names are forgotten. Perrault in his youth had rebelled against the formal education of his day, and when he was little short of seventy he turned from his serious works and produced a "children's" book, by which he is still remembered.

Also from France, late in the eighteenth century, through the medium of the translation of Antoine Galland, came the romance of the Arabian Nights. That too was held not to be meat for childhood, for the British tendency to moralize was never stronger than in the eighteenth century, and Eastern tales and and aphorisms were rich in illustrations of philosophy. Thus, for the greater part of the century, the English Oriental tale was moralised, and if children came into any part of their legacy it was either by courtesy of the moralist or through illicit trade with the peddler. Neither Steele nor Dr. Johnson mentioned the Arabian Nights tales among children's books.

Where any kind of latitude was allowed in eighteenth century England it was in order that "children may be cozen'd into a knowledge of the letters." For example: John Locke's "A Little Pretty Pocket Book" appeared in 1744. It began with a prefatory letter addressed "To all Parents, Guardians, Governesses, etc." which reads: "Would you have a virtuous son, instill into him the Principles of Morality early. Would you have a wise Son, teach him to reason early. Let him read and make him understand what he reads. No Sentence should be passed over without a strict Examination of the Truth of it. . . . Subdue your children's Passions, cure their Temper and make them subservient to the Rules of Reason; and this is not done by Chiding, Whipping or severe treatment, but by Reasoning and Discipline."


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| Moulin a Vent 1911 | 2.25 | | Graves | 1.50 | |
| " " " 1904 | 2.75 | | Chateau Yquem 1916 | 6.00 | |
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# Where Goes All The Time Saved By Modern Devices?

## *Owen D. Young Replies: Into Your Home, Your Education, Your Leisure, Your Life— How The Typewriter Was Brought Forth*

BY B. C. FORBES

Where is all the time we moderns have saved by the use of so many time-saving inventions?

Let Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, reply: "Time, saved by invention, is represented by all the conveniences which you have and which your fathers had not. It is in your better houses, in your better lighting, in your better heating. It is in your bathtub and your newspaper, and most and best of all, through education and increased leisure, it is in your life."

True, is it not?

Mr. Young scored that point in a thought-strring talk he made at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the appearance of the typewriter, at the mamouth Remington Typewriter plant at the picturesque town of Ilion, nestling in Mohawk Valley, up-State New York.

This gathering brought to light the real inside story of the beginnings of a machine without which business could not be conducted as it is conducted to-day, a machine which opened the doors of business opportunities for millions of women throughout the world.

"I walked into Philo Remington's office one day and saw a letter that had what looked like a printed address on it," recalls Henry Harper Benedict, who went with the Remingtons after graduating from college in 1869. "I asked him what is was. He told me to read the letter. The letter itself was all in printed capitals. It was from Christopher Latham Sholes, of Milwaukee, who wrote that he had invented a writing machne, and that this letter was a specimen of the work it did.

"Mr. Remington asked me what I thought of the idea. I replied:

"'It is a great thing or it is nothing. It interests me. Tell him to bring it along and let us look it over carefully.'

"The contrivance, which looked very much like an old-fashioned sewing machine, proved very crude. But the Remingtons, who had had mature experience, as well as their father before them, inventing and making delicate mechanical devices, particularly guns, saw in it the germ of a great idea. They arranged to start its manufacture.

"Within a year, we made four hundred of the machines," Mr. Benedict went on, "and shipped them mostly to Ohio. For ten years thereafter Ohio was the hardest state to sell typewriters in. These first machines proved very unsatisfactory, and we had to take most of them back or try to tinker them up."

Think of the first man and the first woman who ever operated a typewriter being still alive! They were present at the birthday celebration and were introduced to us. They both looked as spry as Mr. Benedict, who has been identified with the industry for the whole half century of its existence.

The chairman, Congressman Homer P. Snyder, found himself, he said in an embarrasing position, as he had to introduce "two next Presidents"—namely, Governor Smith of New York and ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois.

Both aspirants handled the situation delightfully adroitly. Governor Lowden said that Governor Smith certainly was entitled to be hailed in his own State as "our next President." But "Al" was not to be outdone in politeness.

"My advice to you, Governor, is to accept the nomination in Ilion to-day," he replied. "You seldom have opportunity to receive it in New York State, while I have the honor thrust upon me at least twice a day in different parts of the State."

Governor Lowden developed this thought: Under what form of Government, or under what economic system, except the so-called "capitalistic" State, has invention ever been encouraged or inventors and invention safeguarded in the matter of reward? All the "revolutionary" systems urged in different parts of the world to-day are almost as old as human history, he declared, but have always proved failures, just as in the latest example, in Russia. Instead of speaking of the "Capitalistic" system, "it should be the labor system," declared Governor Lowden. "So long as this Mohawk Valley was inhabited by the Indians, who virtually owned everything in common, no progress was made," he emphasized.

Th pioneer makers of typewriters, the Remington people, havn't always had smooth sailing. The company, however, placed a new man at its head a year ago, Benjamin F. Winchell, who has already exhibited business statesmanship in expanding and solidifying the company's operations. There isn't a city of any importance in the whole world that doesn't have a Remington typewriter. American travelers abroad have sometimes remarked that no matter where they penetrate they found the Standard oil, the Singer sewing machine and the Remington typewriter people on the job.

A monument in honor of Mr. Sholes was fittingly dedicated.

But why wouldn't it be better if we more often honored during their lifetime men who render unusually helpful service to the world, particularly industrial and other business leaders whose enterprise has created employment for thousands and thousands of breadwinners and done something to enlarge and enrich life and living for us all?

Why not put a few more wreaths on brows instead of waiting to put them on coffins

# Temples And Maids Along The Road To Mandalay

Do they call me rich in trade,
Little care I, but hear the shorn
priest drone
And watch my silk-clad lovers,
man by maid.
Laugh neath my shwe dagon.
—Kipling's "Song of the Cities."

* * *

In Burma three outstanding characteristics strike the seasoned travaler: the cheerful, self-reliant, leisurely manner of the Burmese, the status of their womanhood, and their taste and pride in dress. In contrast to vast India westward where none of these conditions obtains; in contrast to the Malay peoples to the east and south, the Burmans give evidence of being an altogether different people. And they are. They are the languorous, emotional Malay stock crossed by the sturdier Mongolian. Down the Irrawaddy, across the Shan states from southeast China came the influences and strains of the Chinese to an autochthonous Malay race.

In his carriage and the graceful swing of his walk your Burman strikes a note of dignity, and in his grave, thoughtful, delicate features and unexcitable manner, he exhibits the hall marks of a sensitive and heritaged people. How handsome they are, the bright-eyed, trim, self-assurant women, especially. The law of the Chino-Japanese is "an eye for an eye and a smile for a smile." These Orientals are sure invariably to meet your level-eyed, we-are-equal smile, with one in return. It is not alone in high cheekbone that the Burmese reveal their kinship with the Orientals—by that smile one would guess it.

Not wholly unlike the Nile, the Irrawaddy threads through the life and civilization of Burma. Like Egypt, it is a long, narrow country, along a rising and falling river, upon which its grain fields are dependent. In Burma rice is the great crop, and requires much water for irrigation. As in all rice countries every drop of the water that can be commanded is coaxed out of stream beds and diverted over the fields in networks of ditches, to the very limit of distance to which it can be conveyed. Burma, due to the wide Irrawaddy, exports rice, as well as feeding millions of people. Along its low banks, quite as the Nile, stands monument after monument of a religiously vigorous past—the gold-topped, round-based pagodas of Buddist inspiration. Along it are many little villages, at some of which the river steamers touch, as they do on the Eternal River. And away upstream in the depths of a secluded interior lies an ancient capital or two: Ava, Mandalay, Pegu, the Thebes, Philae and Memphis of Upper Burma.

ALONG THE CLASSIC ROAD

Fortunately, we get our geographic concepts more from our minstrels than from historians and cartographers. That is why we yearn so sentimentally to set our feet upon The Road to Mandalay. The classic Road begins, I suspect, at London—or at least at Suez. The flying fishes play all the way to Colombo, and never tire of playing from Colombo to Rangoon. The sun comes up—perhaps like thunder, who knows?—out of China, every dawn, from Aden to Rangoon. Then the terra firma Road commences. It ends at erstwhile King Thibaw's crumbling wooden palace, the palace royal of a guileless, wileless child, albeit the artistic resources of a race were conscripted to becarve it and decorate it. Up there in the ancient capital upon which the dry season scattereth its dust like hoar frost until in the moonlight a tropical snow seems to lie over it, the End of the Road is reached.

Much has been written of the elderday glories of Mandalay, left to pass back to the elements; the famous Monastery of the 750 Pagodas, and the Queen's Golden Monastery, the Royal Palace Grounds itself, many be-pilgrimaged pagodas, and Mandalay of the past is so interesting that neither the long, long Road, the questionable status of "the best" east of Suez, nor the spotless dust, should deter one.

BURMA SILKS AND LOOMS

But not very much is said of the silk-weaving industry of the Upper Burma city. "Burma silks" are of a kind by themselves—not much, if at all, exported. Burma does not "raise" the silk, but gets from China the raw skeins. Up at Mandalay (and a few other places) the simple, well-worn hand looms do the rest. One cannot call them primitive looms, the words connote crudity in product and clumsiness in operation. They are the same narrow, all-wooden, use-polished, generations-old affairs that nearly all Asiatic peoples inherit for weaving. They stand in the dry season out under the trees or at the doorways of the cottages, and glint back a kaleidoscopic picture as one passes down the street. Bright scarlets, canaries, greens and blues in woof and warp sharply stand out from the shady nooks where they stand. One is reminded of the dazzling beauty that glows from out the mud-floored and mud-walled hutches in Canton, from looms where silent Chinamen spin out those unmatchable cerise and peacock-blue stuffs, except that your Burman mixes his colors, while Cantonese silks run largely to one-color effects. In Mandalay the piece silk chiefly produced is only 24 to 28 inches wide, and almost all of it goes to clothe the well-to-do native.

THE SHWE DAGON

Rangoon has a distinctive character among Asiatic seaport cities. It has less gone over to the European type of city than most of its Far Eastern colleagues. As Paris centers upon its Opera Square, Berlin its Tiergarten, Cairo its Sharia el Kamel, so Rangoon regards its Shwe Dagon. It is to Rangoon somewhat as the Middle Age bishopric Cathedral must have been to its community—a religious center and a social meeting ground as well. The people's festivals are celebrated beside it; its holidays bring thousands there; moonlit nights about its vast pedestal attract chattering groups, lovers hand in hand, families being gay together. And there are shows to watch, food to munch, sweets to buy, music to listen to and story-tellers to be thrilled by on these moonlit evenings outside the Shwe Dagon

Its vast funnel-shaped, conical bulk, all a glowing gold to a height of 390 feet, would anywhere be a great sight to come and see. Except that it now has glittering electric lights around its top, it symbolises Burma. Its form of pagoda is purely Burmese and adaptation or evolution of the dagobas of Ceylon and an intermediate step to the Chinese storied pagoda. In and about Rangoon, in every city, and everywhere up along the Irrawaddy, stand these graceful white and gold monuments, indispensable adjuncts to the Buddhist religion of Burma. Only slightly secondary to the Shwe Dagon is the majestic Sule pagoda.

Of ones memories of Burma, one will also keep cherished the workaday elephants. Upper Burma, they tell us, is inexhaustible in elephant herds, a worlds supply. "Pilin' Teak" and clearing land, ditching and hauling, they are in common use, as they have been for centuries back. The ponderous elephant, is likewise to us, a symbol of Burma, as in Burma he sympolises wisdom itself. Ah, land of long haired men, clear skinned bright eyed women, clinging brilliant silks, that you were not on the exact opposite side of the earth from elephants and pagodas, would Long Island Sound.


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WEATHER

*Overcast and fairly mild weather, possibly with some rain. Light and variable breezes along the North coast; moderate or fresh monsoon in the South.*

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Armistice Day. 8 a.m., Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 10.45 a.m., Special Morning Service. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 142; Lloyd in G; Lessons: Proverbs viii., 22—end; John x; Hymns 298, 163, 281, 514; Preacher: The Dean.

• • •

**St. Andrews Church, Broadway.**—There will be no morning service at St. Andrew's owing to the Armistice Day Service at the Cathedral. 8 p.m., Service for Sailors and Seamen. Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

• • •

**St. Joseph's Church.** Low Masses at 6, 7, and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

• • •

**Union Church, Shanghai.**—10 a.m., Prayer Meeting. 10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A., of Peking; Subject: "The Challenge to the Church;" Chant 51; Hymns 519, 72, 45, 394, 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A.; Subject: "The Challenge to the Church;" Chant 56; Hymns 531, 241, 76, 550.

• • •

**Community Church.**—9.30 a.m. Sunday School at American School, Mr. Charles Gunn, superintendent. 11 a.m. Morning worship in Columbia Country Club. Take No. 2 car marked Zicawei on the French Bund, get off at Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury, will preach on "Jesus and War." Special music. 5 p.m. Song service in the gymnasium, new Navy Y. M. C. A. All ex-service men especially invited, for the service will be dedicated to the thought of Armistice Day. Special music furnished by the students of the American School. Rev. C. M. Drury will preach on "The Way to Peace."

• • •

**Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical)** Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—11 a.m. by the Rev. John B. Martin, of London, England. 6 p.m. by the Rev. John B. Martin. A children's service is held in the school room at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m.

• • •

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai,** Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

• • •

**United Gospel Mission, 9 Woosung Road.**—A Gospel Service is held each Sunday from 6.15 to 7.15 p.m. Congregation singing commences at 6 p.m. and Prayer Meeting at 5 p.m. The Bible Study Circle meets each Friday at 5.30 p.m. Rev. C. M. Drury leading.

• • •

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral** Jessfield, Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. E. Graves, D. D.

## The Foolish Man's House

THERE is a story of a man who built for himself a fine new house, but after completing his house he discovered that he had forgotten to put in the electric wires for his lights. It therefore became necessary for him to remove considerable sections of the walls and the wood-work in order that the wiring might be installed. After this work had been completed and the house again put in order it was discovered with dismay that the plumbers had failed to install the pipes for the water supply. This necessitated further demolition and cluttering up of the place for several weeks, but at last the job was completed and the owner prepared to move into his new residence. Then it was discovered with further dismay that the plumbers had forgotten to install drainage pipes with sewage disposal and this necessitated still further reconstruction and delay. The rest of the story is not known, nor was anything said about the final appearance of the house after all this construction and reconstruction had been completed.

Of course the above never actually happened—any man guilty of such mismanagement in the construction of his house would be considered a fit subject for investigation into his mental condition—but sad to relate practically the same thing is happening every day in connection with the public streets of Shanghai. We used to have our public streets torn up every year and sometimes more often in connection with resurfacing operations but when modern asphalt replaced the homely clay there was a unanimous sigh of relief. But the relief was not for long. It became necessary to dig up large sections of the streets in order to relay the tram-car tracks. Then when this job had been completed, it was the telephone cables, the water-mains or something else and after this it was the new sewers and so on until it would be pretty difficult to find streets in the down town or even residence sections of either the International or French Settlements which are not closed or half closed at intervals more or less frequent to traffic because of some form of construction work in progress. Of course some of this work is necessary, but we venture the statement that a great deal of it is about as foolish as the imaginary case of the man and his house cited above.

The difficulty is that those who have control of the public streets of the city fail to consider the interests of the public which pays taxes for maintaining the streets and the public which is entitled to use the streets. We are of course not objecting to the construction work necessary on the streets in order to make Shanghai a modern city, but are voicing the objections of a considerable portion of the public at the lack of co-ordination of interests which makes it necessary to keep the streets and especially the down-town streets constantly dug up and practically impassable. The public has become so accustomed to walking or driving around obstructions containing "P. W. D." or other symbols that it submits through habit but the patience of the long suffering public is no excuse for continuing the bad system.

Assuming of course that a certain amount of reconstruction work may be necessary for improvements after a street has been permanently paved, it however should be possible for those responsible for the maintenance of the streets to use foresight and have all installations possible put in before the paving is completed. The men who manage the public utilities of Shanghai as well as those members of the Councils and the Public Works Departments responsible for the maintenance of the streets all live in Shanghai and have a natural interest in its welfare. Therefore it should not be difficult for them to take council with each other when a street is to be permanently paved and have all of the work done at once—the underground wiring, the permanent water pipes, the sewerage system and so on.

And while on the subject of streets and the use of them by the public, there is the further and absolutely unnecessary nuisance of shutting off large sections of the streets and sidewalks when new buildings are in process of construction. Contractors, with an utter disregard of the interests or convenience of the public, fence off large sections of already congested streets with bamboo lattice work and leave it there for periods ranging from months to more than a year. The only interests which benefit from this system outside of the contractors are the pernicious bill-stickers who make the bamboo fences more unsightly with their nightly contributions of merchandising literature.

In recent years there have been examples set by enlightened contractors, or architects, or whoever is responsible, in the construction of new buildings where the sidewalks have been bridged over in a modern fashion familiar to other lands, where the public is accustomed to asserting itself and demanding its rights. This system of bridging over the sidewalks does not interfere with traffic and in addition protects the public from possible injury from falling objects. The traffic problems of Shanghai are unique and difficult owing to the narrow streets, the congestion and the different kinds of vehicles used here which are not found in the West—but this does not prevent the exercise of farsightedness and the utilisation of methods and systems found to be successful in the solution of traffic problems in the West.

## -:- Ambition -:-

BY ARTHUR O. RICHARDSON

*"Great Ambition is the passion of a great character. He who is endowed with it may perform very good or very bad actions; all depends upon the principles which direct him."*

—NAPOLEON.

IT is Ambition that fills man's spirit with the jubilance of realisable hope—that urges him forward from height to height until the summit of Success is reached.

Success is proportioned to the energy, the faith, the ambition, the buoyancy with which we back our individual efforts.

Ambition and enthusiasm are fundamental necessities in any enterprise which aims to win a crown of Success.

It is Ambition which urges men upward and forward, which inspires them to great deeds, and prompts them to make the most of life's opportunities.

In the stream of human energies there is a strong current of Ambition which helps us all to achieve our aims and accomplish life's purpose.

In every big business there are men who have the capacity if they will only exercise it, the ability if they will only develop it by training, study, and conscientious effort, but many of them are indifferent, careless, and their spirit lacks the fire of Ambition.

These are the men who do the work which is set before them—just that and nothing more—and as the clock strikes the last working hour of the day they are on their way to the "pleasures" awaiting them beyond the office door.

They lack Individuality, Initiative, Courage, and Ambition, and that is why they continue to the end of their day in the drone class.

The contents of the weekly pay envelope, carefully measured to the last penny, will pay expenses and provide the same week-by-week round of recreations. Rarely do they stop to think that by curtailing the sum expended for pleasure and employing it to improve their business and general knowledge, by giving an hour or two each day to Commercial Training and Mind Development, they could increase their earning capacity and command that much larger pay envelope which permits pleasures far more satisfying and diversified than those they are now content with.

Man is not allowed to stand still for any length of time. If he refuses to progress he will be compelled to retrogress.

Once a man loses interest and ceases to care about his own progress—once he is satisfied with his position and decides to make no further effort—once he ceases to struggle, he begins to deteriorate mentally, morally, and physically, and his lower nature secures the mastery.

A few months ago a London bank cashier shot one of his fellow employes and then killed himself. In a letter which he addressed to the Coroner he wrote:—"I lost my self-respect. I am without aim or ambition. I am afraid I have lost some of my finer feelings during the life of dissipation of the last year, and I am not equal to nobility of attitude."

In these words you see the working of a mind which had ceased to interest itself in the higher things of life, a mind impaired by idleness, poisoned by dissipation, lost to self-respect, "without aim or ambition."

It is the overmastering influence of strenuous exertion urging men forward that gives zest to life, happiness to toil, and the desire to be closely identified with big attainments.

To what end no one knows, but the world has a habit of going on and the men who refuse to keep pace with its giant strides are left behind.

We live in an age when there is a loud call for ambitious men, men of great energy and high ideals. Genius and initiative and the knowledge that comes from careful training and study are urgently needed to-day in every walk of life.

Newcomers with new ideas, enthusiasms, and new ambitions, strong, big-minded men who are willing to give all the best that is in them to the progressive development of great enterprises, will find many world paths open to them.

There are wonderful and inexhaustible opportunities everywhere for the men who care, for the men who have Ambition and will go forward with a spirit which dares not fail.

Speaking a few years ago on the possibilities of mental culture, a wellknown professor said:—"Climb the heights and when you have reached the top look down upon the world asleep. Before you have gone far up the slope of Success, you will find yourself breathing a purer air than that of the valleys. You will fell the exultation that comes with ever-widening horizons. And from your joyously attained coign of vantage you may look back with ever-increasing elation on the masses of your sometimes associates, blindly groping there into illusory by-paths of evanescent pleasures and wilfully or ignorantly shunning the broad and inviting, even if steeper, highways that might open to them vistas of more enduring success and more abiding happiness."

The race is to the strongest and swiftest. In every journey through life there is a point somewhere ahead of you which cannot be seen but which, by strenuous toil and patient endeavour, must be reached to-day, for to-morrow it will be a starting-point.

There is no limit to civilisation's development, no limit to world progress, no limit to human energies, and therefore worthy Ambition has no limits. The greater a man's Ambition, the greater his achievements. The greater a man's Ambition the greater his power for good, the greater his achievements.

The dreams of yesterday are the realities of to-day, but it is the men who not only dream things but make their dreams come true, that are filling the big positions.

Many men dream splendid dreams and for a time are inspired by a great purpose, and then inertia intervenes, ambition weakens, the dreams fade, and the propelling power of enthusiasm is withdrawn. Halfway between success and failure the work comes to a standstill the resolution fails, and the line of least resistance is taken. The highways of life are strewn with the wreckage of half-won successes.

Every man who hopes to realise the full fruition of his manhood must respond to the inner promptings which urge him to try again, to get still better results out of the next effort, to climb one more rung of of the ladder.

Aim high and always higher, not too high. Ambition calls for great effort, great determination, and great prudence. It is a wise precaution not to make ambition too high-pitched, "not to strive too high that we may not fall too low."

It must always be remembered that Ambition is the servant and not the master of humanity.

Aided by a wise ambition the Alpine climber reaches great

(Continued on Page 21)


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## Stimulating Discourses

CHOICE EXCERPTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

*By Mathy*

**THE GREAT WITHIN**

THERE is a Power inside of you which if you could discover and use would make of you everything you ever dreamed or imagined you could become.

The same Power that created us sustains and repairs us and this Power is right inside of us.

We have seen a man of ordinary strength hypnotised and suspended by head and ankles on the edges of two chairs, support half a dozen or more heavy men on his body. Now this is mostly a mental feat, because a man of average strength could no more sustain such a weight thus suspended than he could fly without a machine. He could not be made to believe that he could do such a thing. Yet while under the powerful suggestion of a hypontist that he *can* do it he does it easily.

Now, from whence came the power which enabled the subject to do this marvelous thing. Certainly not from the hypnotist, for he merely called it out of the subject; it did not come from space outside of him. It was latent *in the man himself.* Such experiments give us glimpses of enormous powers within us about which we know very little, and which, if we could use, would enable us to do marvelous things. Without being able to define it we instinctively feel that there is a great power within us, a power that is beyond the human that is guiding us, a subconscious soul power which presides over our destinies and which lends us superhuman aid when we make a great call upon it in danger or an emergency, a desperate strait, or when in prayer.

It is this soul power which makes a giant out of an invalid in an instant's time when the house takes fire or some great catastrophe occurs, when a child, dearer to the mother than life, is in imminent danger. There are many instances where very delicate invalids who were not supposed to be able to sit up, have, in a fire or some other great danger or emergency done that which under ordinary circumstances would have been difficult even for the strongest men to do.

From whence came this power, almost within the twinkling of an eye? It came from the Great Within, and these instances reveal as the falling apple did to Newton—a wonderful law. They make it certain that we all possess marvelous, unused powers.

The new philosophy is trying to show people how to discover and utilise the wonderful powers in the Great Within of themselves which they have hitherto been unable to use, except in a very limited way.

There are powers inside of you which if you could discover and use, would *make of you everything you ever dreamed or imagined you could become.*

If we only knew what tremendous forces are locked up inside of us, we should not be so surprised when a tramp or a hobo becomes transformed into a hero almost in an instant, in some great railroad wreck, or fire, or other emergency. The hero was there all the time: the catastrophe simply revealed it.

We none of us know what wonderful things we could do if an emergency great enough, imperative enough, were to make a sudden call upon us.

*It is from this Great Within that the power comes which does immortal deeds.*

We are conscious that there is something in us, but not of us which is never sick, never tired, never goes wrong. All principle, truth, love, live in this Great Within. Here is the home of beauty and justice. Here is where spiritual beauty dwells. Here bides "the peace which passeth all understanding," and here shines "the light that was never on sea or land."

We are all conscious of something within us that is deathless, something immortal, divine. We all feel this, the living Christ, this silent messenger which accompanies us through life, trying to warn us, advise us, protect us, no matter where we go or how low we fall.

*Many feel just as sure of this blessed mothering Presence, this messenger of peace and good-will as though they could see Him with their eyes.*

". . . . . and I have felt,
"A Presence that disturbed me with the joy,
"Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime,
"Of something far more deeply interfused,
"Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
"And the round ocean and the living air
"And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,
"A motion and a spirit that impels
"All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
"And rolls through all things."

*(These Discourses will appear regularly)*

## Editorial Comments

IN his opening speech at the Imperial Economic Conference Mr. Baldwin declared that the "contraction of trade in Europe is felt throughout the world—in India, in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa," on all of which the disturbance in Europe has reacted. The remedy being proposed is certain to raise a storm of protest in certain economic sections. Reuter's Agency announces that the British Government has imposed further perferences, which are expected to benefit the British Dominions considerably. England's tariff wall is built higher against the foreign countries while the products of the British Dominions will be accorded greater perference.

The idea of the British apparently is to make the British Empire self-sufficing, and the discussions at the Imperial Conference reveal this desire. How much this artificial measure of protection or of preference is going to help the Dominions it is rather difficult to say, for in the case of a large number of commodities the British Empire's requirements are approximately equalled by Empire production. While the Dominions have more than sufficient for their needs, the British Isles are far from self-sufficing, especially so in the case of foodstuffs. The scheme of Imperial Preference has found support from people in the British Isles who are anxious to adopt any measure in the hope that it will relieve trade from its present depression.

The rehabilitation of Europe is a matter of vital moment to every country. It would seem that any attempt to force trade within the British Empire by adopting artificial restrictions is likely to produce very serious dislocations. The "Economist" very rightly argues that as the British Empire is not a naturally self-contained unity, many of its raw materials, no less than of its manufactured products, must perforce seek a foreign market, while for other products it is itself dependent upon foreign sources of supply. If on the other hand, an attempt were made to monopolise commodities for Imperial consumption that are in demand by the world it would give rise to serious political friction.

Again, it must not be overlooked that an arbitrary change in the present fiscal system of the British Government might have a serious influence upon the manufacturing capacity of England. Of a total import from all countries last year of some 1,004 million pounds, the share of the British Empire was only reckoned at 284 million pounds sterling. This fact illustrates the dependence of England upon foreign sources of supply. Europe supplies goods to the value of 306½ million pounds, the United States some £222 millions, Central and South America £108 millions and Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands £32 millions.


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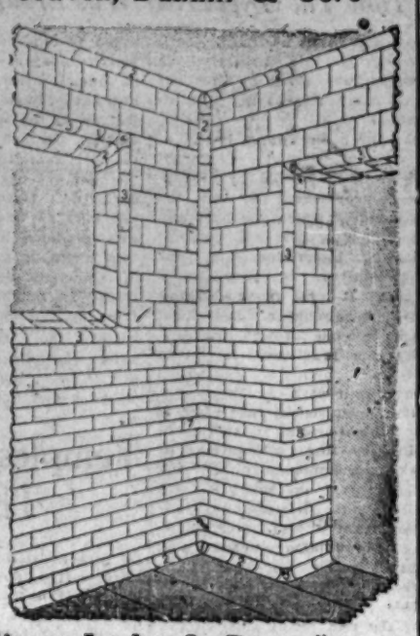

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**An American newspaper, referring to a crime, says it was committed by a strange woman. Is there any other kind?**

* * *

Pa Jongg, who has known wimmen when they wore long skirts and high necks, as well as just the opposite, sez that if you ever meet a girl who sez she's never been kissed grab her, because any dame that is willing to forget the past will make a fine wife.

* * *

**REMARKABLE REMARKS**

"Any ordinary man can make a fortune. The hard part is to refrain from consuming each month's installment as you get it."—Robert Quillen.

"Men use thought only as an authority for their injustice, and employ speech only to conceal their thoughts."—Voltaire.

"If only Poincare could enlarge his vocabulary and afford a chance to diversify reparations comment!"—Herbert Kaufman.

"In 2023, if women have learnt nothing else, they will certainly be dressed like men."—Prof. A. M. Low.

* * *

Yes, Little Exquisite Icycle, our virtues are often nothing but vices disguised by financial cramps or too much Mother Grundy.

* * *

**AIN'T CHINA FUNNY!**

The Public Reading House,
Ho Pei Kuan Hsia,
Mu Chia Hutung,
Tientsin, 23rd. Oct., 1923.

Messrs. The China Continent Press,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to inform you that for the sake of enlarging the people's intelligence, we have established a Public Reading House at a thoroughfare.—Ho Pei Kuan Hsia, Ho Pei.

We are now supported by the undermentioned famous English and Chinese papers with donating their paper each day.

As yours is said to be the best paper ever printed in China by having upright criticism, warning editorials and all that welcomed by those who are interested in the welfare of the world, we should be glad to be favored with your daily donations.

Thanking you in anticipation,

We are Dear Sirs,
Your faithfully,
The Public Reading House
Sung Ti Jan,
Steward.

The above letter enclosed notification that similar letters had been addressed to:

Peking & Tientsin Times (Eng. & Chin.)
North China Star.
Social Welfare.
The Commercial Advocate.
North China Gazette.
Social Light
Ho Pei Daily News.
The Tientsin Daily News.
The Morning Times
L. Impartial.
Tientsin Shihpao
The Venus.

* * *

"All For A Woman" is billed for the Empire Theater tonight. That must be a farce.

* * *

The Chinese definition of revolution seems to be 'the process that enables taxpayers to be trimmed by a new crowd.'

* * *

There should be no objection to some of the leaders in Chinese politics visiting foreign countries—unless they come back.

* * *

**Why Young Men Want Jobs**

*(Letter received by an American firm)*

Dear Sir:

Excuse me writing you, but my name is —— and I am a native of Shanghai, nineteen years age, and have been educated in Nanyang College english three years.

I am a student of Nanyang University and have been employed in the Banque Industrielle de Chine for two years and it has been wonderfully for banking closing.

They contracted a big loss in the silver exchange and since it was closed and I was without a position.

If you can please offer me a position I will accept to call any time at your office convenience.

I am,
Yours truly.

* * *

*THE MELON CART*

*And just as I was coming home*
*The melon cart turned over.*
*The people who came to help me*
*were few,*
*But the people who ate the melons*
*were many.*

—The Orphan Anon (Chinese poetry of the first century, B.C.)

* * *

We hope you're not as glad as we are that we're saying
GOODBYE

Larry

# -:- Ambition -:-

(Continued from Page 20)

heights. By sheer love of the task, hard work, patient endeavour, and enthusiasm, he overcomes obstacles and wins Success. Then comes the moment for big resolutions. If he goes forward carefully and cautiously he will record new triumphs, but if "vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself" and he takes foolhardy risks he will become the mere plaything of a mad desire and fall.

The strong-willed man is master of his destiny, but only so long as he uses his power well. One false step may send him headlong from a great height into eclipse.

Even if a man's labour, in the results it has to show, falls short of his aims, the fact that he was spurred on by a noble Ambition which pushed on to the very limit of human endurance, and that he gave fully and freely of all the best that was in him, will fill his soul with satisfaction and earn for him the appreciation of his fellow-men.

Captain Scott failed in his life's greatest ambition—failed to reach the South Pole ahead of his rival, failed in his heroic effort to lead his companions back to safety, but what a noble failure it was. The story of the magnificent struggle he and his dauntless companions made against such terrible odds, will never be forgotten. Scott's name, which is engraved in letters of gold on the tablets of splendid deeds, will always occupy a high position in the roll of British heroes, and that inscription on the crude cross erected on Observation Hill to the memory of Scott and his four comrades: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield"—will never fail to give support in our hours of need, will do more to rekindle the hopes, the ambitions, the enthusiasms in the hearts of men than the less important enterprises which have won success.

Ambition is the incentive which drives man on to great attainments, which fills him with the praiseworthy desire to link his name with noteworthy achievements and to render valuable service to humanity. Ambition was the motive power which drove Cecil Rhodes to his great work of Empire building. Lincoln from a log cabin to the American Presidential Chair, Benjamin Disraeli through the many difficulties which barred his way to the British Premiership, Lord Leverhulme from the grocer's counter to the control of the world's greatest commercial undertakings, Charles Darwin to his position of eminence in the world of thought, Lord Inchcape to his powerful influence in international affairs, Columbus on his great voyage of discovery, Napoleon to Lodi, Wagram, Marengo, Austerlitz, Lord Masham to costly and patient experiments which succeeded in utilising silk waste and turning it into profitable goods, Thomas Edison to the topmost heights of inventive genius.

Implanted in each one of us is the instinctive impulse to climb, to move in a forward direction. Give it the right degree of encouragement, and the quality of Ambition will carry you to the uplands of your desire.

"I am gaining ground," wrote Gambetta to his father, "and you know that if you give an ambitious person an inch he will soon take an ell. I think my Ambition very praiseworthy, and for my part I intend to take four or five ells."

Climb the heights and remember that the man who moves with sure and steady strides, registering some progress each day, usually sees the top of the hill before the man who tries to rush it with a high-powered car.

# -:- White Japanese -:-

*A British Lost Colony In The Bonins*

Scattered up and down the world are enough places once claimed or occupied by Great Britain to make two or three decent-sized empires.

Strangest and perhaps most completely forgotten of these, says the Sydney Sun, are the Bonin Islands in the North Pacific, 700 miles south-south-east of Japan. How many people in Australia or in Great Britain know that for 50 years these remote isles were British territory occupied by a European Colony?

Remote as they were, they were a subject of interest in turn to Spaniards, Dutch, Japanese, Russians and Americans, as well as English. In 1875 Great Britain complacently yielded them to the Japanese. Their white inhabitants became naturalised Japanese subjects, and have since been swamped by an influx of Japanese settlers.

What was for a half a century a British outpost in the seas of Japan has become the spearhead of Japan in the Pacific. The magnificent harbor of Port Lloyd has been strongly fortified.

Until the Japanese acquired Formosa and were later given a mandate over the Carolines and the Marshal Islands, the Bonins were the most southern outpost of Japan. As the territories under mandate cannot be fortified, Port Lloyd is still the nearest Japanese fortified port to Australia.

The Bonins lie not quite halfway from Yokohama to Guam, now held by the United States.

There is little doubt that the islands were discovered by those mighty explorers the Spaniards. In 1543 Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, after sailing from Mexico to the Philippines, went to the northward and came upon some islands which were almost certainly the Bonins. The Spaniards made no attempt to settle the islands.

It is claimed by the Japanese that in 1592 a warrior named Ogasawara visited the islands, which were granted to him as a fief.

In 1639 the Dutch navigators Quast and Abel Tasman (who later discovered Tasmania and New Zealand) visited the Bonins. It is also recorded that in 1675 a Japanese vessel was driven to the group.

Captain Coffin, of the whaler Transit, of Nantucket, U. S. A., visited the southern island in 1823, and named it after himself. Then in 1827 Captain Beechy sailed H. M. S. Blossom into Port Lloyd and took formal possession of the islands for Great Britain.

Next year, 1828, a Russian captain named Lutke visited the islands.

**PIONEER SETTLERS**

Those were the great days of whaling, and the seas round Japan and the Bonins were one of the chief sperm whaling grounds. There was a large European colony in the Hawaiian Islands, which were almost a British possession. It was to Hawaii that Governor Macquaire in 1821 sent the schooner Prince Regent, which had been built at Sydney, as a present for the king.

With the advice and assistance of Richard Charlton, the British Consul at Honolulu, five white men in 1830 fitted out a schooner and founded the first settlement on the Bonins. Charlton gave them a British flag which they hoisted on the island.

These pioneers were John Millinchamp, an Englishman; Matteo Mazarro, a native of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, and a naturalised British subject; Nachaniel Savory and Aldin Chapin, both New Englanders; and Charles Johnson, a Dane. With them went 25 Hawaiians, men and women. They cultivated the fertile soil and grew vegetables, which, with meat and fish, they sold to such whaling vessels as called at the islands.

In 1849 their idyllic existence was rudely disturbed by a pirate raid. Judging by the name of his craft, one of the pirates came from Australia. Two vessels, the cutter Maid of Australia, Captain Young, and the Saint Andrew, Captain Barker, put into Port Lloyd on a voyage from Hongkong to San Francisco. These visitors robbed the islanders of their money and goods, live stock, oil and food supplies.

They did not stop there, for they took away Savory's wife and another woman. Mrs. Savory does not appear to have objected; she is said to have told the pirates where Savory's valuables were hid.

From time to time new settlers came to the islands. They were whalers who had met with accident or were tired of the sea—Englishmen, Americans, Portuguese from the Western Islands, a Frenchman, and a German.

A new era began in 1853 with the visit of Commodore Perry, the American, who broke through the wall with which Japan had shut out the outside world for two centuries. Not only did Perry refuse to let well alone in Japan, but he meddled with affairs in the Bonins.

Perry insisted on giving the islanders, who were doing very well without it, a written constitution with one point less than President Wilson's 14 points. He appointed Savory, as an American, chief magistrate and agent for the United States, with John Smith, one of his own seamen, to act as assistant.

Perry thought that the Bonins might be made a port of call for steamers running from California to China, and also a base for commercial and missionary effort in Japan. But the British Government, stirred up by Alexander Simpson, who had been Charlton's successor as Consul at Honolulu, pointed out that the Bonins were British territory.

In 1854, the year of the Crimean war, a Russian squadron entered Port Lloyd, but the Russians decided that the Bonins were not worth annexing.

**JAPAN GETS IN A DAY AHEAD**

Perry's interference in Japan was not long in bearing fruit. The new Japan, forced to look outside her own limits, soon noticed the Bonins with their little British colony on the very threshold of Japan. In 1861 a Commissioner and 100 colonists were sent to the Bonins. The Japanese soon wearied of the enterprise, however, and in 1863 the Commissioner withdrew, taking with him the few colonists who had not already gone back.

After this, things went on much as before. But Japan did not forget the Bonins for long. On the 21st November, 1875, the Meiji Maru, a Japanese steamer, commanded by an Englishman named Peters, left Yokohama for the Bonins with four Japanese commissioners on board. Next day H. M. S. Curlew, sailed from the same port for the Bonins, carrying Mr. Russell Robertson, the British Consul.

When the British Minister in Japan (Sir Henry Parkes) had asked the intentions of the Japanese Government the reply was that Japan had always regarded the Bonins as coming within the dominions of Japan, and that the commissioners were to inquire and report on affairs there. Mr. Robertson was sent down to watch things. Unhappily, the Meiji Maru kept a day ahead. On the day of her arrival the commissioners called the wondering inhabitants together and proclaimed that the islands rightfully belonged to the Emperor of Japan, who was graciously pleased to take all the living there under his protecting care.

Much more to the taste of the inhabitants was a liberal distribution by the commissioners of blankets, cotton shirtings, tobacco and cakes. Those were things they could understand.

It does not appear that Great Britain made any attempt to protect the rights of subjects. They all became naturalised subjects of Japan. As Japanese immigrants poured in they were soon swamped in the rising tide of color. The few score of white settlers and the kanakas and half-castes have been submerged in the 6,000 or more Japanese who now inhabit the Bonins. Many of them have married Japanese wives, and their children are hardly to be distinguished from Japanese.

They still retain to some extent the English language side by side with Japanese. Indeed many of the Japanese children learn English too. Japan has heavily fortified the islands, and especially the harbor of Port Lloyd. There is a repeating station on the cable line from Japan to Guam.

Today the chief outward evidence of Britain's lost opportunity in the purple islands of the Pacific is the church of St. George at Port Lloyd. The British islanders who so long held this forgotten bit of the Empire are being turned into Japanese, but they kept their church.


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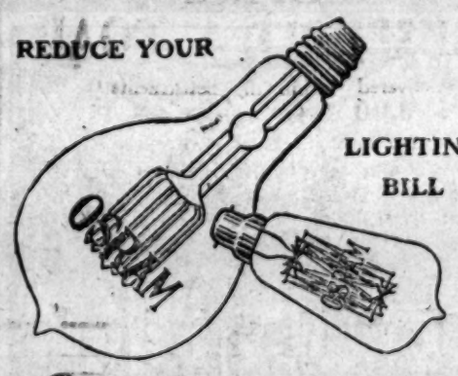


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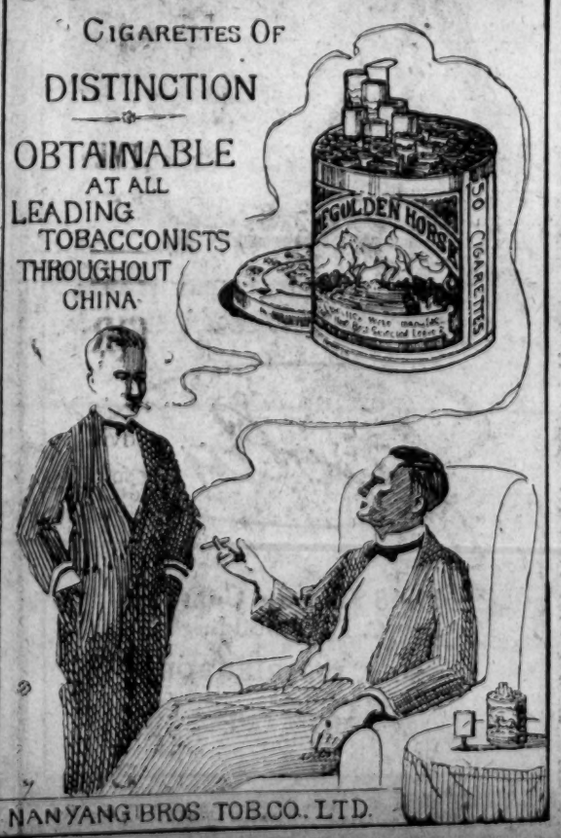


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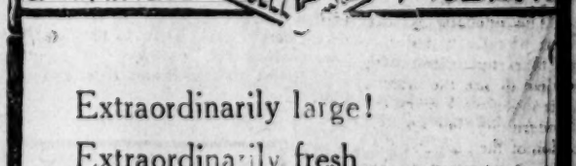


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# -:- How To Be Sure? -:-

*Notes of a sermon preached by Rev. Edwin M. Poteat, D.D., at The Free Christian Church, Shanghai)*

*Scripture Lesson—John 9: 1-38*

*Texts: John 9:25 and II Tim. 1:12—"I know"*

* * *

The interrogation mark is the commonest punctuation point in our day. We are accustomed to it after almost everything. The usual form of statement for my theme today would be, "Can I be sure?" Books are published with questions for titles; e.g. "Can the Modern Man Pray?", "Shall we do without Jesus?", "Can we Still Believe in Immortality?" etc. We have forgotten the wise counsel of Horace Bushnell, "Believe your beliefs and doubt your doubts; never make the mistake of doubting your beliefs and believing your doubts." We put a question mark after religion itself and with great pertinacity after many matters in religion. It is only one step from asking questions about matters of religion to believing that all matters of religion are questionable. Here is a ringing word from Carlyle, "Religion is not a doubt but a certainty." Before I got out of bed this morning I asked myself, "Am I sure?" "How far am I sure?"

I am sure of this: that there is a wrong way of seeking certainty. Of course no certainty is possible to those who cherish sin. "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me." Ps. 66:18. Not only so, but if I cherish iniquity in my heart I cannot be sure that there is a God. The pure in heart see God. Many years ago Dr. G. Stanley Hall, whose "Life and Confession of a psychologist" is reviewed in the current magazines this month, told me this story: A man came to him in great perplexity. He had many questions to ask and Dr. Hall who, by the way, began his life as an ordained minister, answered the man's questions and sent him away satisfied. The next week the man came back asking the same questions and in the same distress of mind about religion. Again Dr. Hall set him right and sent him away. When he returned the third time in much the same state of mind, Dr. Hall suspected the explanation, and turning upon the man he suddenly asked him, "Are you living a pure life?" The question startled the man into a shocking disclosure of a life of grossest sin. In airing his doubts he was really confessing his sins. His difficulty was not intellectual but moral. Sin blinds the eye with which we see God and those who love sin can never be sure. But for sincere inquirers after certainty there is a wrong way and of course I am here speaking of inquirers who have reached their maturity. In our immaturity we are sure because others are sure, our parents or our church; and those who make over all religious questions to the church from infancy to the grave, and beyond, never pass out of their immaturity.

There is a little poem from which I quote two lines

"Oh where is the sea, the fishes cried
As they swam its crystal waters through."

Birds do not speculate about the air they use it in flight: and here I complete the quotation from Carlyle, the first sentence of which I gave above. "Religion is not a doubt; it is a certainty or else a mockery and a horror. None, therefore, of the many things we are in doubt about and need to have demonstrated and rendered probable, can by any alchemy be made a Religion for us." At a certain time in his life the poet Wordsworth cured himself of the analytical habit by following it out to the end.

". . . . So fared,
Directing all precepts, judgments, maxims, creeds,
Like culprits to the bar . . .
". . . . till demanding proof
And asking it in everything, I lost
All feeling of conviction, and, in fine,
Sick, wearied out with contrarieties,
Yielded up moral questions in despair.
This was the crisis of that strong disease—
This the soul's last and lowest ebb."

Prof. Glover in his charming book "Poets and Puritans," speaking of Wordsworth's conversion says, "His conversion was an extremely simple one. He made that surrender which is the gist and essence of every conversion. He left off seeking and he began and he began to accept." We must forego our passion for analysis if we if we would be sure. Says Amiel, "Under pretense that we want to study it more in detail, we pulverize the statue;" and lo, discover we haven't the statue any longer!

The universe is here to be accepted—not to be approved. It did not consult us before it swung into being and it does not thank us for our criticism of its way of behaving. I remember another word of Carlyle, commenting on someone who prayed "Oh, universe, I will what thou willest," he said, "Gad, you'd better." Quite so; our habit of investigating the laws of nature easily leads on to an attitude which is wholly unbecoming; the attitude, namely, of approving or disapproving these laws. Our duty is to submit to them as fast as we learn them and if we humbly submit, they will in turn submit to be combined by us for our benefit.

So also God: He is not here to be passed upon by our intelligence; to be set in a situation which we create, and to be watched by us to see how He will behave. He is here to be obeyed by our wills, and loved. There is no truth in religion which may not be made improbable by the will-to-disbelieve, as Mr. L. P. Jacks is telling us in his little book, "Religious Perplexities;" and there is no truth in religion which the will-to-accept can not make an unshakeable certainty. What I am trying to say is that we are on the wrong track in seeking certainty at the hands of our intellect by "glimmering flint-sparks of logic." We do not come to certainty by the way of intellectual astuteness. We know by faith, which is an infinitely higher light and by which, under the gracious governance of God, we live.

So much for the wrong way. What, then, is the right way? In II Tim. 1:12 Paul's "Nevertheless" implies that his situation was against his confidence. He had been commissioned as a herald and an apostle of the Gospel and for this cause he is now a prisoner. He would not allow himself to avoid this hard conclusion, and it would have been easy for him to say, "My situation as prisoner for the Gospel's sake proves that I was mistaken in accepting my commission under the Gospel." This morning at the breakfast table a Chinese pastor told us of a certain primary wife in an interior city. She had made confession of faith and been baptized into the Christian church. Some time afterward she returned to the worship of idols and the reason she gave was that after she became a Christian and gave her needs into the hands of the Christian God, her husband went on loving the secondary wife better than herself. That is to say, she was making an experiment on the Christian God when she joined the church, and the Christian God declined to be experimented upon. How different is the attitude of Paul, "Things have gone against me as a Christian; yet I am presuaded; for I know whom I have believed." How did he reach that certainty which adverse circumstances could not shake? To answer that question we should have to tell the story of his life, the Damascus Road, Arabia, Jerusalem, Cilicia, Troas, Philippi, Athens, Rome. Humility and obedience cover the whole story. "I was not disobedient to the Heavenly vision." He made complete commitment of himself with no reservations whatsoever.

Here is an eaglet in the nest on the crag. He says to himself, "I do not see the air and my penetrating and brilliant intellect being my guide I conclude that there is no air." But the instinct of flight stirs within him and now that those little flappers on his sides are feathered, one day, following the example of the mother eagle, he clambers over the edge, spreads his wings and finds himself upborne, and in no great while he will be sharing in the thrill of flight toward the sun. So Paul. He rose higher and higher until at length he was so near to heaven that his Master put out his hand and took him in.

The story of the blind man in the 9th of John is perhaps the best illustration in Scripture of a man's coming to certainty—to a finally right attitude toward Jesus along this pathway of humility and obedience and trust and confession. Humility, for he submitted to have the clay smeared on his sightless eyes. Obedience and trust, for he went without question to Siloam and washed, and he came seeing. At once began his witness, passing rapidly from "a man called Jesus" to "a prophet" to "a man without sin" to "the Son of man," before whom he worshipped.

Dr. H. C. Mabie, one time secretary for the Foreign Mission Board of his denomination, used to tell a story of his Minnesota days. A pastor was calling among his people and while in a certain home, the husband and father came in and said brightly. "Dominie, I am glad to see you. Ah," said the pastor, "will you come to prayer meeting next Wednesday night and say that to the meeting?" The man broke into surprised outburst. "Why," said he, "the people would be shocked out of their wits if they saw me in a prayer meeting." "Well," said the pastor, but you made a statement a moment ago. Your wife heard it; I heard it, and are you not willing that other people should hear it?"

Under that challenge he agreed to come to the prayer meeting the following week and repeat the statement he had made, and he kept his word. The people were astonished to see him and they were more astonished when he arose and made the following speech: "Ladies and gentlemen: You are greatly surprised to see me here but you are not more surprised than I am."

Then he repeated the incident of the week previous and the challenge of the pastor and said that he had come to keep his engagement. But as he neared the name of Jesus in his statement he showed signs of hesitation and embarrassment, and with a suggestion of difficulty in his throat, he managed to get out the word "Jesus;" then, hesitating yet more while this eyes gushed red with tears, he stepped from beside his wife into the aisle and stretching out his hand as he made his way to the platform, he added, "He is the greatest teacher in the world, and I believe that he is the Saviour of my soul." A man confesses Jesus as far as he knows Him is in the way of coming to full knowledge of Him. The man who lives the truth he knows, who lets himself go on the truth he knows, is in the way of knowing all Truth. The blind man said, "One thing I know." Paul said, "I know," and you and I may follow the same path to certainty that they took and also say, "I know."

## Travel School Should Be Made Compulsory, Say Youthful Singers

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America's educational system is all wrong, and if the city fathers and school boards don't do something about it, there will just have to be a children's strike to set things right.

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Tom and Stanley have had what they call a "travelling education". Tutors have accompanied them and they have learned their geography and history by having the places they were studying pointed out to them from trains and hotel windows.

"And it's the right way," says Stanley, who has red hair and freckles on every visible inch of skin.

"All children ought to have the same chances," put in Tom of the Irish blue eyes and coal black hair. "It was fearfully stodgy shut up in a school room trying to learn that Virginia was bounded on the south by Tennessee."

"But we have passed over the spot where Tennessee ends and Virginia begins, and so, of course, we remember. And we saw the rivers and their sources and their ends," Stanley interrupted enthusiastically.

"And we looked at coal mines in Pennsylvania and gold ones in California, and saw where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought," continued Tom.

"It is the only way to go to school without being bored," ended Stanley decisively.

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# What The World Reads

Baron James Rothschild has offered a prize of £2000 sterling for the best Palestine novel. The work must treat actual life in Palestine and must be written by a writer who lives there.

• • •

The Amiel Prize, conferred by the University of Geneva, has been awarded to Robert Bouvier for his dissertation, entitled "La Pensee d'Ernest Mach."

• • •

Oswald Spengler's "Downfall of the Occident" has just been translated into Japanese. The irony involved in the enterprise needs no comment.

• • •

Though the drama of Jugoslavia still shows excessive signs of foreign influence, the National Theater of Belgrade has closed an unusually successful season—the fifteenth—with the performance of a reassuring number of new dramas, written by native authors. Some of these were, to be sure, written quite a while ago, as in the cases of Petrovitch, Kosor, and Jankovitch; but the fact remains that Belgrade can point with pride to her stage. In Agram (Zagreb) the situation is, naturally, less favorable. Among the younger dramatists, Mirosloff Krieza is the most highly regarded. His "Golgotha" deals with the labor problem, as this is fought out by three men—an idealist, a weakling, and a demagogue. Friendly critics have predicted that the play, also given for the first time in Agram, will find its way to western Europe, and make Krieza as famous there as the Hungarian Molnar and the Czech Capek have already become.

• • •

The cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Hannover, Leipzig, Halle and Dresden have all secured the rights to Hanns Bubendey's "Stinnes," a drama in three acts. With this record, the Coal King of Germany can state with impunity that he has beaten all other themes that have ever been known to inspire the histrionic thought.

• • •

The new, German, heroic "Hamlet" has been performed in the Weimar State Theater with success. On the basis of various "discoveries" the Germans have concluded that Hamlet is not the passive hero of tradition; that the Hamlet of Shakespeare is a figment of the Englishman's imagination, nothing more. The text has been published by Hermann Gronwald: Oberhof.

• • •

The first professorship in journalism in Germany has been established at the University of Munich. Dr. Karl d'Ester of the University of Munster has been called to the chair.

• • •

A "Romantic Week" will be held at Augsberg, Sept. 15 to 22, during which the leading scholars of Germany will deliver lectures on the various phases of romanticism. Among other features of this, it must be admitted, remarkable undertaking, all things considered, are performances of Pfitzner's operas, "The Poor Henry," and "The German Soul" and Ludwig Tieck's "Bluebeard." There are also to be exhibitions of romantic paintings and sculpture from the nineteenth century to the present.

• • •

The honorary degree of doctor of philosophy has been conferred on Arno Holz by the University of Konigsberg. The Germans are doing all in their power to have Holz win the Nobel Prize in 1923.

• • •

The business men of Vienna have opened a new playhouse, known as the "Modern Theatre." The first dramas to be produced were Marco Brocciner's one-act play, entitled "Woman Is Bitter" and Sacha Guitry's "Masked Love."

Bureaux have been established in Mexico and Leipzig for the exchange of books between the students of Germany and those of our newly recognized neighbor to the south.

• • •

The Brockhaus publishing house was established on Aug. 20, 1723. Apropos of the two hundredth anniversary, the firm has sent out an attractive book of memoirs.

• • •

Mark Twain's "Roughing It" has been translated into German, by the odd title of "Durch Dick und Dunn." Though well rendered, by Ulrich Steindorff, the caption itself is inadequate.

• • •

Hugo von Hofmannsthal has written an article in Das Tagebuch on O'Neill's ability as a dramatist, in which he predicts that the author of "Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape" will come to be one of the outstanding dramatists, not merely in America, but in other countries as well. Von Hofmannsthal contends that O'Neill has caught the spirit of American life, that he has lived what he puts on the stage, particularly in the two plays referred to; and that this—stage sincerity—is all anyone, provided he be reasonably gifted, needs for success. It is an unusual tribute to come from a man whose own themes have been so largely taken from classical mythology.

• • •

It is reasonably well known that, since the Jameson raid, the Boers of South Africa have been minded to cherish their native language with ever-increasing veneration. What may be called the third African language movement is now in full force. The Boers have declared that there are three kinds of Africans: those with Dutch hearts and those with African hearts. The latter are, of course, regarded as the choicest of patriots. Apart from the politics of the matter, there is sound reason to believe that still another language—Afrikaans—will have to be reckoned with in the future. Like Flemish—which is a patois and not a language—Afrikaans is neither good German nor good English nor good Dutch. But that it is "Afrikaans," of this there can be no doubt. The younger generation, and that group which includes such African writers as Leipoldt, Dutoit, and the most noted of all, Celliers, are using every energy to bring their language to the fore and to evolve a real literature in it. The situation is of uncommon interest. General Jan Smuts has himself devoted considerable attention to it, and has made a number of remarks about this new language movement which certainly could not be interpreted as unfriendly. The Flemish population of the Belgian Congo, on whose territory the Boers abut, will naturally favor the idea. Germany, too, both at home and abroad, is ready to help, as is seen from the fact that the Literarisches Echo (Berlin) will publish from September a number of South African letters from the pen of M. Romeo Breyne. Philologically speaking it is a movement of marked interest; it may also prove to be this from the point of view of politics.

# U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS:

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; on application for appointment of special administrator; testimony taken of E.S. Cunningham.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 530, U.S. v. L. Siegman; plea of guilty entered.

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 524, U.S. v. G. Mark; plea of guilty entered.

Nov. 3, 1923, Civil No. 133, M. Brydon v. G. E. Young; on motion for judgment by default; documentary evidence submitted.

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 527, U.S. v. W. A. Adams; testimony taken of Mallala Singh, Sung Sze Sing, I. Schierhorst, defendant; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; order appointing administrator.

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al; order approving trustee's report and application for discharge.

Nov. 2 1923, Cause No. 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; order for service by publication.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; order of dismissal.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; order appointing special administrator.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 530, U.S. v. L. Siegman; defendant warned.

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 524, U.S. v. G. Mark; defendant assessed costs and warned.

Nov. 3, 1923, Civil No. 133, M. Brydon v. G. E. Young; judgment for plaintiff.

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; defendant warned.

Nov. 5, 1923, Estate No. 38, In re Henry George Talcott's will; order appointing executor.

Nov. 5, 1923, Civil No. 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; order of dismissal.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; plaintiff's brief.

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfschn and Co.; affidavit.

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovioff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; demurrer.

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2337 Thornett and Fehr v. Yiloudaki and Co.; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; summons issued.

Oct. 31, 1923, Cause No. 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; summons issued.

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; depositions; inventory; oath, and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.

Nov. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; petition; summons issued.

Nov. 2, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion for allowance of preferred claim; notice of motion.

Nov. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; affidavits; bond; summons issued; writ of attachment issued.

Nov. 2, 1923, Corpn. No. 148, The American Chinese Steam Navigation Co.; articles of incorporation.

Nov. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2017, In re Joseph E. Walker's will; petition; deposition; oath of executrix.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; stipulation.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; marshal's return of summons; appearance of counsel for defendant.

Nov. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; petition; summons issued.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; petition for writ of error; assignment of errors; motion to allow bill of exceptions, etc.

Nov. 3, 1923, Cause No. 2296, In re Oscar W. Lindorff's will; petition; deposition; affidavit; oath of executrix.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U.S. v. L.D. Kearny; cross-interrogatories.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L.D. Kearny; transcript of testimony.

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; marshal's return of summons.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 31, 1923, Civil No. 134, General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Co. v. A.H. Swan; replication.

Oct. 31, 1923, Civil No. 138, G. Candel v. C. Boer; farshal's return of summons.

Oct. 31, 1923, Civil No. 139, E. K. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; marshal's return of summons.

Oct. 31, 1923, Civil No. 142, Alkosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; petition; summons issued.

Nov. 1, 1923, Civil No. 142, Kikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 530, U.S. v. L. Siegman; complaint.

Nov. 3, 1923, Crim. No. 531, U.S. v. G. Johnson; complaint.

Nov. 5, 1923, Estate No. 38, In re Henry George Talcott's will; petition; inventory; deposition; oath of executor; letters testamentary.


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# Wu Hsing—The Five Elements

## *A Lecture To The Students Of The Nanhua College By H. Kliene*

According to the Chinese idea the Elements are the five Fundamentals which are found in Nature. These good old elements have not diminished in value, and they are today the same essentials as at the beginning of the creation. They are generally named in the following order: 1 Metal (Chin), 2 Wood (Mu), 3 Water (Shui), 4 Fire (Huo), and 5 Earth (Tu).

Of these five elements metal wood and earth are closely related, and are directly useful to mankind. We may consider them as the friendly elements. Water and fire are just as useful, if not more so, but they are not passive, and there is a continual battle between them and man. Let us consider the three elements which we have mentioned first, beginning with the last one.

The Earth produced berries fruits, roots and other edible plants, good as food for man and beast. It proved itself in time to be an obedient servant to man for when the seeds were planted in the ground by him, crops duly appeared, a hundredfold. Today the ground produces, directly or indirectly, nearly all we require for food, and if we will only study carefully all its requirements, and not be unreasonable towards it the earth will surely recompense us. Of all living beings, man was the one which nature provided with the least means of defense.

He could not protect himself with a poisonous sting, with tusks, claws and the like. His strength was also very limited, so what pursued, what was he to do? Instinct told him to pick up stone or to break off a bough, with which to drive away his antagonists, and by this action of using a weapon of defence, the latent power of thinking was aroused and became a sense, a sense which other animals did not possess.

There was a time when Savage Man did not know of the uses of metals, although a vague idea crept into his mind, that better weapons could be made of metals than of wood or stone. This theory in time became a fact, and probably a spear with a copper point was made and used with success as an agressive weapon against the monsters which inhabited the world, and with it began the evolution of man. By the increased employment of metal for weapons the weak insignificant man gradually became the fittest of nature's creations, and he acquired the dominion over the other creatures of the world. His senses developed, but their instinct remained stationary.

Human beings multiplied quickly, tribes and races came into existence, communities and nations were founded, each seeking to subjugate his neighbor. Man had become more inventive, carried on war not only against inferior species, but we find, in time, that his bitterest foes were found amongst his own kind.

Besides the earth, two other elements were now put into use by man, that is wood and metal. The first of these two had to a certain extent been superseded by the second for manufacture of weapons. A new use for wood was soon to be found. One day, when rubbing two pieces against each other, behold, a flame was produced. Superstitiously the primitive man dropped the two pieces of wood, and the fire disappeared. Awestricken, and uncertain what to do at the appearance of this phenominal apparition, which disappeared as mysteriously as it had come, he again picked up the two pieces of wood, thinking to continue his interrupted work. And see, the fire again appeared, this time scorching the workers hand.

For the first time man felt a supernatural pain, that of burning his fingers. His thoughts might have now wandered to the sun in the sky which gave forth heat. In his imagination he had already raised this heavenly orb to something divine, if not to the Creator Himself, any way to the abode of a divinity. That ball of fire suspended in the firmament covering over our earth, was possibly the distance of one day's journey away. No doubt some relationship existed between the smoke and fire from the mountain, and vomitted from the bowels of the earth, and the lightning. A great discovery had been made. Fire may be produced at will. Another element had thus become the slave of Man.

The Control of fire led Man to the production of metals. Unwilling so far to help him, the metals had to obey fire, through which man melted the metals, and divided the ore into useful metal and the useless refuse. But fire is not always an obedient tool, useful only when under control, but treacherous and antagonistic to man if once it gets beyond his power to check. It will consume in a short period by its flames the work of human industry, will drive man out of his abode, destroy everything of value to him and, even seek after his life.

This is not all we have to rebout fire. Some distant ancestor of ours made a great discovery; the greatest discovery, in fact, that has ever been made. What could it have been? It was the art of cooking food. Up till then man had lived like the animals on raw meat and fish, and the grains produced by the soil were not as palatable as the boiled rice or the baked bread we eat today. Cooked food aids the digestion, and only man benefits from the knowledge of this secret. This discovery led man on to further inventions, in the first instance to prepare tasty food.

Man's genius has reached such a height that we are now able to carry fire about with us, to use it at will, and at any time. Fire burns the wood and gives us heat; it provides us light when the sun has set beyond the horizon. Fire drives the engines and the steam ships on the sea. We look around us and see all the factories with smoking chimneys, and realise that without fire all their work would have to cease.

There is but one more element to consider, Water. Without this no life is possible. Life without food would be possible for a few days but who could endure thirst and not succomb? Human beings, animals and plants, all require water to live.

We can harness the water and use its power for providing forces that human ingenuity can make use of in many ways. The rivers, lakes and oceans enable us to travel from one place to another. The seas and other bodies of water provide fish and other foodstuffs. We use it as the only possible weapon against fire, when it has spread and escaped from the mastery of man. The earth requires the aid of water, without which our fields would be barren deserts. The hundred and one uses of water in our daily life is apparent to all, so there is no need to repeat them here.

Not always is water a humble servant to us. Like the fire we have to be ever watchful over it. When rain comes in excess, the crops in the fields will be destroyed, floods will overflow the banks of the rivers and inundate vast territories, carrying away everything as the waters rush along, and bringing to nought the results of man's hard labor. The waves on the seas may seek to cause havoc to the ships and to the coast land.

I have said nothing new about the elements and what these forces signify, but only summarized what is known to everybody. There remains only to say that man has to continually think out new uses of the elements, for they are the foundation, on which we have to build, to achieve success in any undertaking whatsoever.

Before ending, it will be well to mention, that Westeners only distinguish four elements: Fire, Water, Air and Earth. Wood and Metal, according to the Chinese idea as elements, they consider as included as products of the Earth, while a fourth element: Air, is introduced. Chinese sages overlooked this very important element, for without air, how could we live even a few minutes? The temperature is a condition of the air and the temperature governs the possibility of plant and animal life.

As with the other elements, man has from times immemorial attempted to get control of the air. Wind carries at man's bidding ships across the seas, and on land wind mills are driven by the wind. Ever has man aspired to fly through the air like a bird, and we really do so today already in airships. This new means of traffic is by far the most speedy, and distances in our little world have been brought much closer together, thanks to the air.

The word element in chemistry has quite a different meaning to what we understand it in the common language. It suffices to say that all chemical elements find a home with our elements, within the one or the other.

In the world of the elements the struggle continues. Let the element within us retain the mastery over all others, lest we suffer disaster through them.

Note.—

The Chinese speak of a sixth, undefined, element that aims to govern the Five Elements. This Force of Nature, call it Wisdom or Human Intellect, is the underlying subject which I have tried to bring into prominence, that Sixth Sense which distinguishes Man from Beast.

# How New York Newspapers Published During Strike

NO SIGNS OF STRIFE AT WORD MURDER SCENE
THE COMBINED NEW YORK EVENING NEWSPAPERS
SWISS CLOSE GERMAN BORDER
Jersey Lines Resume Monday
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EVIDENCE SHOWS CAREFUL TO SPOT
Jersey Trolleys Will Resume Monday
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New York Newspapers during strike

When the web pressmen of New York declared what their own international President, George L. Berry, alleged was an "illegal strike" they effectually closed down the regular publication of New York newspapers. With what few pressmen they could obtain, the New York newspapers combined and issued one eight-page paper, with the vignettes of all in the corner of the issue.


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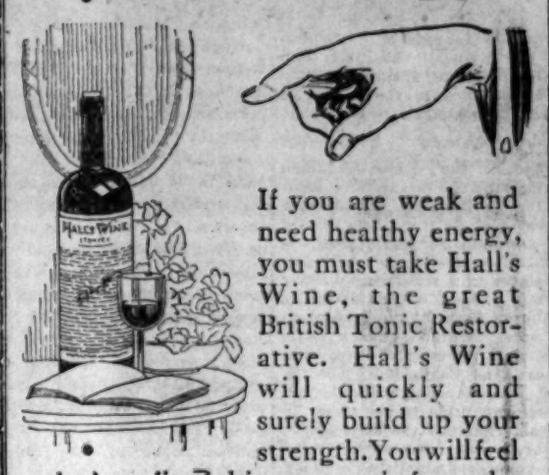


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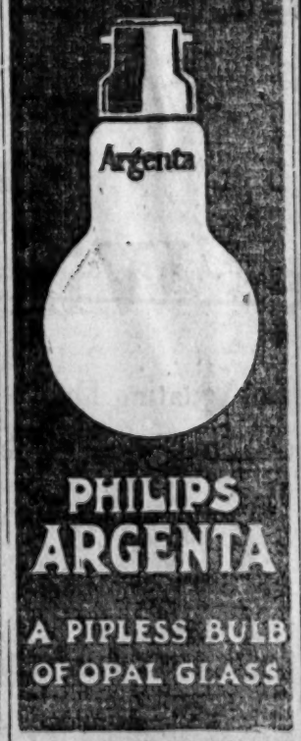


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# The China Press
大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1923

## Business and Official Notices

The Consul General for Italy will be glad to receive Italian residents and friends on the 11th., inst., from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., on the occasion of the birthday of H. M. VITTORIO EMANUELE III.

Shanghai, 8th., November 1923.

63347 N 11

R. CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA.

I Comandanti E Gli Ufficiali Delle Navi Della Regia Marina Italiana Presenti a Shanghai Saranno Lieti d' Ricevere a Bordo Della Regia Nave Calabria la Colonia Italiana Nel Pomeriggio di Domenica 11 Corrente Nella Ricorrenza del Genetliaco di S. M. Il Re.

Le Imbarcazioni Attenderanno Alla Banchina Francese Dalle 4 p.m. in Poi.

63388 N 11

Le Consul General de France a Changhai rappelle aux membres de la colonie francaise de Changhai que le 11 Novembre, a 11 h. 1/4, aura lieu au cimetiere de Pasienjao la ceremonie annuelle pour celebrer le souvenir des Francais morts pour la patrie. Il espere ques tous voudront bien s'y rendre. Les dames sont egalement priees d'y assister.

63371 N 11

### NOTICE

Please take notice that Mr. H. G. Evans has severed all connections with the Young Lee Co., from this date.

THE YOUNG LEE CO.
Tsung Pei Yang, Manager.
November 6th, 1923.

63284 N 11

### Shanghai Race Club

6th EXTRA RACE MEETING.
1923—17th NOVEMBER.

ENTRIES for the above Extra Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 7 p.m. on Monday, 12th inst.

ENTRY FORMS are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

63329 N 11

### NOTICE

I have this day severed all connections with the YOUNG LEE COMPANY.

H. G. EVANS

November 7th

63328 N 4

### NOTICE TO LADIES

LA MAISON ADAM DE PARIS HAS arrived with a fine selection of evening and afternoon dresses, furs, coats, costumes and original novelties of all kinds at most moderate prices.

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63319 N 14

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62700

### Special Notice to Mariners
No. 685

China—Yangtze River

Shanghai District

North Channel Entrance—Tsungming Crossing
West Spit and Shoal Light Buoys to be moved

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 28th November, 1923, the following buoys marking the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, will be moved:—

West Spit Light-buoy will be moved about 8½ cables N. 84° W., from its present position, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

Shoal Light-buoy will be moved about 4 cables S. 73° E., from its present position, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

All bearings given are magnetic.

*Caution:*—

Mariners are warned that the Tsungming Crossing is in a condition of rapid change and should be navigated with extreme caution.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 10th November, 1923.

63392

NOMAD
NOMAD OASIS
A. A. O. N. M. S.

The regular monthly meeting of Nomad Oasis will be held at the New Maxim's Cafe on Tuesday November, 13th at 6.30 p.m.

The meeting will be followed by dinner and a general re-union.

All visiting shriners are cordially invited.

63405

### UNION BUILDING

TO LET, Offices on Third Floor and Fourth Floor of above Building. For further particulars apply to:—

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
4 The Bund.

63396 N 17

### NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day resigned his position in the China & Java Export Company.

W. Hutchinson,

Shanghai, November 10, 1923.

63387 N 11

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61307

### Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE

TENDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVE COAL

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration invites tenders for the supply of 100,000 tons Chinese Coal to be delivered during 1924. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain full particulars and specification on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

63209

### Chinese Government Railways.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

TENDER FOR STEEL BRIDGE.

The Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway Administration invites tenders for the supply of One Steel Through Bridge of Two Hundred and Ten Foot Span. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the Specifications and Drawings at $10.00 per copy from the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

63183

### Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO LINE.

TENDER FOR STEEL BRIDGE.

Tenderers are notified that the closing date for submitting tenders is extended to the January 28th, 1924. The opening of Tenders will take place on the January 29th, 1924.

63344

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H. E. 183

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NOTICE

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62725

### Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

**Rate of interest 6% per annum.**

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next. A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

12884

## Business and Official Notices

### No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

### Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY
Specialist in female diseases, Internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 3 to 5 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road. Ezra Building.

Tel. C. 434

### OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54803

### Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient

Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sundays. Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road, Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.

61339

### DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

### HOTEL SCANDINAVE

111, Avenue Edward VII.
(Oriental Press Building)
COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOTEL
Nice airy front rooms with private bath, hot and cold water
$90.00 per month, $4.00 per day.
Table Boarders $40 per month
Tel. C. 6672
T. TOLLEFSEN, *Manager.*

### SPECIAL ATTENTION

The Real Metal Solder in Paste Form

SOLDERALL

indispensable in the Home, Garage, and to the Electrician. For soldering Radio, House Wiring, Jewellery, Ignition, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

SOLDERALL
Tube Mex. $1.00

Obtainable at

The Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Cor. Lloyd & Nanking Roads.
Shanghai, Tel. C-839

Park Garage, Inc.
Phone N. 3450
198 North Szechuen Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
*3rd Floor*

### The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
*104th MEETING*
24th November, 1923.
(Saturday)
First Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Sharp
ATTENTION TO MEMBERS

ENTRIES for all events close at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 15th November, 1923, at the Club House, No. 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY.
*Secretary.*

### PURE MILK AND CREAM

Have you tried to give your children milk from "The Shanghai Milk Supply Company"

PHONE W. 4067 454 AVENUE HAIG PHONE W. 4067

If not try our milk and you will become a regular Customer of ours.

Delivered everywhere.
MANAGER J. P. SOGAARD.

"WERROO"
THE BEST CARBON PAPER FOR SALE
BLACK OR VIOLET
$ 1.50 Per Box of 100 Sheets
$16.50 Per Dozen Boxes

Werroo Writes Clean
Werroo Writes Sharp
Werroo Is Cheapest
Is Really Cheap and Best

*Write or Call:—*
F. E. M. A.
18 Kiukiang Road
Phone Central 4695

63372

### MAISON ADIX,
The French Silk Shop,

begs to announce that for the convenience of its customers during the months of November and December the closing hour will be 7.30 p.m.

63378 N 13

### MADAME GALARDY

has now on view direct from Paris Hats, Dresses, Trimmings, latest Silver, Gold Tissues.

ASTOR HOUSE
Room 71

63375 N 13

### HANG SHUN TAI CO.

Import and Export
*Fur Dealers*
Telephone Central 4319

For Sale all Kinds of Furs and Skins, Sables, Ermine, Skunk, Beaver, Silver Fox, White Fox, Seal, Otter, Leopard, Stone Marten and Tiger,

407 Honan Road, Shanghai

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital .....£3,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities ....£3,000,000

*Head Office.*
*38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.*
*Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund*

*Court of Directors*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alor Star (Kedah) | Haiphong | Peking |
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Hoilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kiang | Samarang |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cawnpore | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Singapore |
| Colombo | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Medan | Taiping |
| Hankow | New York | Tavoy |
| | Zamboanga | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

| | Frs. |
|---|---|
| Capital (subscribed) | 100,000,000 |
| Capital (paid up) | 75,000,000 |
| Reserves | 21,852,280 |

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

## 行銀業實江浙
## The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
*(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)*

Capital .....$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
*General Manager*

Tel. C. 7120, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ....$50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver .....$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Harbin | Peking |
| Bangkok | Hoilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Johore | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kobe | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | London | Singapore |
| Colombo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Dairen | Malacca | Sungei-Patani |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Haiphong | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hamburg | New York | V'divostock |
| Hankow | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 26,960,000 |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | Tls. 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,750,000 |

*Head Office:*
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
*London Office:*
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chanchun | Harbin | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Hongkong | Peking |
| Dairen | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| Hailar | Kashgar | Yokohama |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Urumtchi |

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

## Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Chen Chu Hsu Manager.
F. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
T. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

## The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ....£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. ..$ 800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

*OFFICES:*
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu | S. Francisco | Kobe |
| London | Sourabaya | Batavia |
| Manila | Singapore | Canada |
| Yokohama | Samarang | etc. |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordally invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

## The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital ..... $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| PEKING | SHANGHAI |
| TSINAN | HARBIN |
| HANKOW | SHIHKIACHWANG |
| TIENTSIN | |

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

## Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .... 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saigon | Hanoi | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Hankow | Tientsin |
| Peking | Canton | Mengtze |
| Hongkong | Pondichery | Bangkok |
| Singapore | Shanghai | Noumea |
| Papeete | Djibouti | Yunnanfu |
| Pnom-Penh | Battambang | |

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

*HEAD OFFICE:*
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
*LONDON OFFICE:*
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

| | |
|---|---|
| Barcelona | Manila |
| Batavia | Panama |
| Bombay | Peking |
| Calcutta | Rangoon |
| Canton | San Francisco |
| Cebu | Santo Domingo |
| Colon | Shanghai |
| Dairen | Singapore |
| Hankow | Soerabaya |
| Harbin | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Tokio |
| Kobe | Yokohama |
| Madrid | |

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,083,845.41

*Head Office: Peking.*
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Chanchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtao | Yangchow | Chungking |
| etc., | etc., | etc. |

*Foreign Correspondents:*
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
*22 The Bund*
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

*(Netherlands Trading Society)*
*Established 1824*

Pa'd-up-Capital: Guilders 30,000,000 (about £2,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

*Branches:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Pekalongan |
| Bandoeng | Palembang |
| Bombay | Penang |
| Calcutta | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Rangoon |
| Djember | Semarang |
| Djokjakarta | Singapore |
| Hongkong | Soerakarta |
| Kobe | Soerabaya |
| Kota-Radja | Tegal |
| Makassar | Tjilatjap |
| Medan | Welteyreden |
| Padang | |

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current taal accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

W. J. HERRSCHELEE,
Agent.

## Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1918)

Subscribed Capital ..... $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6463) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIENTSIN | Changsha | Hsuchow | Shasi |
| SHANGHAI | Chengtu | Ichang | Soochow |
| PEKING | Chengchow | Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu |
| HANKOW | Chinkiang | Nanking | Wusieh |
| ANTUNG | Fengtien | Ningpo | Wuhu |
| CANTON | Hangchow | Pengpu | Yangchow |
| CHANGCHUN | Hongkong | Shaoshing | |

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | Cincinnati | Montreal | San Francisco |
| Berlin | Cleveland | New York | Seattle |
| Boston | Detroit | Osaka | St. Louis |
| Buffalo | Kobe | Philadelphia | Tokio |
| Cebu | London | Pittsburgh | Washington |
| Chicago | Manila | Paris | Yokohama |

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up ... ... ... ... $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... ... ... ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up ..... $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund ..... $850,823.30

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

*If you have business in the Far East—*

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

*Such a Bank is the*

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

*Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.*

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
*Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000*
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

## 行業商工
Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

## THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5816 and 6552. Shanghai Branch.

## 行業銀亞東
## The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office: SHANGHAI.*

| | Sh. Tls. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 5,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital | 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## 行銀業商方東
## Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital .... $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road.

## SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
*Branches:*
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin.
*Bankers:*
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

## Steamers Departed

Nov. 9, Devanha for Japan
Nov. 10, Pingwo for Hankow
Nov. 10, Wenchow for Hankow
Nov. 10, Changon for Hankow
Nov. 10, Kianghsin for Hankow
Nov. 10, Tachi M. for Hankow
Nov. 10, Tungwah for Tientsin
Nov. 10, Chili for Marseilles
Nov. 10, Sinkiang for S. H. C'ton
Nov. 10, Tachung for Foochow
Nov. 10-Shantung for Tsingtao
Nov. 10-Kosai M. for Japan
Nov. 10-Kienhsin for N. Customs
Nov. 10, D. Star for .....
Nov. 10, P. Pieree for S. F'cisco
Nov. 10, Teucer for New York
Nov. 10, Bolton Castle for N.Y.
Nov. 10, Oostkerk for Rotterdam
Nov. 10, Shinlee for Wenchow
Nov. 10, Taching for N. Customs
Nov. 10, Kungping for C. N'chwang
Nov. 10, Fuji M. for Tsingtao
Nov. 10, Yungshin for Ningpo
Nov. 10, H. Kiangteen for Ningpo

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 6, 1923.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 18-30 |
| Mutton | „ | 18-30 |
| Pork | „ | 30-40 |
| Veal | „ | 24-35 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-20 |
| Cod | „ | 16-20 |
| Mandarin | „ | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | „ | 30-40 |
| Pomfret | „ | 40-50 |
| Salmon | „ | 25-30 |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Soles | „ | 20-25 |
| Whitebait | „ | none |
| **Game Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | $2.00-$3.00 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 25-30 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 25-30 |
| Hare | each | 35-40 |
| Partridge | „ | none |
| Pheasant | „ | 30-90 |
| Geese | „ | 80-$1.00 |
| Plover | „ | none |
| Pigeons | „ | 20-22 |
| Quail | „ | 16-18 |
| Snipe | „ | 16-18 |
| Teal | „ | 16-18 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 45-50 |
| Woodcock | each | 50-60 |
| Wild Duck | „ | 35-40 |
| Duck | „ | 60-90 |
| Wild Pigeon | „ | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | „ | 20-25 |
| Banana | „ | 7-8 |
| Chestnuts | „ | 16-20 |
| Cherries | per lb. | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-20 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | 20-25 |
| Grape fruit | each | 20-25 |
| Lemons | „ | 9-10 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Oranges | per dozen | $1.20-$1.44 |
| Peaches | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Melons | „ | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Persimmons | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Pears | „ | 16-18 |
| Pesboes | „ | none |
| Plums | „ | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 20-25 |
| Pineapples | „ | 10-12 |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | „ | 18-20 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| French Beans | „ | 6-8 |
| Cabbages | each | 6-8 |
| Celery | per bunch | 10-12 |
| Carrots | „ | 4-5 |
| Cauliflower | each | 50-60 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 10-12 |
| French Beans | „ | 5-7 |
| Green Corn | „ | 2-3 |
| Peas | „ | 8-10 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 5-6 |
| Parsnips | „ | 4-5 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $2.00-$2.20 |
| Radishes | per punch | 1-2 |
| Onions | per lbs. | 4-6 |
| Spinach | „ | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 4-5 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | $4.00 |
| Flour Shanghai | „ | $2.80 |
| Bran | per 114 lbs. | $3.10 |
| Barley | „ | $4.00 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $11.60 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Chinese dairies | per bottle | $0.20 |
| Foreign dairies | „ | $0.25 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| Fire Wood | per 40 bundles | $1.00 |
| Stove Coal | per ton Tls. | 13.75 |
| House Coal | „ | 15-75 |

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

## Steamers Arrived

Nov. 10, H. K'teen from Ningpo
Nov. 10, Yungshin from Ningpo
Nov. 10, Hawaii M. form H'kong
Nov. 10, Wosang from Tientsin
Nov. 10, Heffron from Seattle
Nov. 10, Luenho form Hankow
Nov. 10, Kiangshun from Hankow
Nov. 10, Poyang from Hankow
Nov. 10, Yohyang M. from H'kow
Nov. 10, Pacific from Cruise
Nov. 10, Irene from Tientsin
Nov. 10, Meinan from Ningpo
Nov. 10, Gran from Chinwangtao
Nov. 10, Kaifee from Chinwangtao
Nov. 10, Shengking from Amoy
Nov. 10, Cordillia from .....
Nov. 10, Hsinwah from Tientsin
Nov. 10, Sunning from H'kong
Nov. 10, Proteus from C'wangtao

## Weather Report

Nov. 9.—The maximum extends on Siberia, Manchuria, China and South Japan. The minimum is moving away to the East of Yezo and low pressures remain in the south of Yap. Winter monsoon is strong in the South. Light and moderate winds in the North. Fine cold weather.

Nov. 10.—Overcast and milder weather. Eight Ely wind. Barometer slightly falling.

# Financial And Commercial News

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Closed

| Stock | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | H.$1,115 B |
| Chartered | £19½ |
| Russo-Asiatic | Nom |
| **Marine Insurance** | |
| Canton | H.$660 B. |
| North China | Tls. 138 |
| Union of Canton | H.$233 B. |
| Yangtsze | H.25½ B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. | Tls. 32 |
| **Fire Insurance** | |
| China Fire | H.$133 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | H.$500 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def. | H.$142½ |
| Indo-China Pref. | H. $33¼ B, |
| "Shell" | 80/- |
| S'hai Tug ord. | Tls. 80 |
| S'hai Tug Pref. | Tls. 54 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 21¼ B. |
| Oriental Cons. | 12/- |
| Raub | $5¼ B. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | H.$151 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 92 B. |
| New. Eng. Works | Tls. 7 |
| " Pref. | Tls. 5.35 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 193 |
| Hongkong Wharf | H.$155½ B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| S'hai Hotel, Ltd. | $45 B. |
| S'hai Realty ord. | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty Pref. | Tls. 50 |
| A.-French Land. | Tls. 122 B. |
| Shanghai Land. | Tls. 122 B. |
| Carlton Ltd. | Tls. 53 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo (ord.) | Tls. 13.60 S. |
| E-wo (pref.) | Tls. 112 B. |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 10 |
| Oriental | Tls. 5.60 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Old 76 New 51 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar | $233 B. |
| Green Island | $25 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 33½ S. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5 |
| S'hai Sumatra | Tls. 95 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | Tls. 6¾ B. |
| Llewelyn | Tls. 35 B. |
| Lane Crawford | Tls. 103½ B |
| Mourtrie | $55 B. |
| Watson | H.$22 B. |
| Weeks | $11 S. |
| **Rubbers (local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 7 B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 0.60 |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 7 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 3.05 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 23 B. |
| Batu Anam 1918 | Tls. 1.05 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 0.82½ B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 1.15 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1.15 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 6½ B. |
| Cheng | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2.80 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 2.40 |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 9¼ B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 12¾ B. |
| Kapying | Tls. 12¾ B. |
| Karan | Tls. 7 B. |
| Kedah | Tls. 1.27½ B. |
| Koth Bahroe | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 15 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 6¼ B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 1 B. |
| Permata | Tls. 3 B. |
| Repah | Tls. 0.92½ B. |
| Samagagas | Tls. 0.85 B. |
| Seekees | Tls. 1 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.42½ B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 1.12½ |
| S'hai Klebang | Tls. 0.65 B. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 4¼ B. |
| S'hai Malay pref. | Tls. 9 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Sungala | Tls. 1.45 |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 9.15 |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| S'hai Seremban | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Taiping | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Ziangbes | Tls. 3.60 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | |
| Cuity Dairy | Tls. 835 |
| Shanghai Trams. | Tls. 13 B. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 176 B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 39½ B. |
| S'hai Mercury | Tls. 50 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 20 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 73 B. |

S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers

*Shanghai Sharebrokers Association*

Business Done

Shanghai, November 10, 1923

UNOFFICIAL

S. M. C. 7% Debs, 1922 Tls. 106.00
Anglo Dutchs Tls. 3.35 March
Ziangbes Tls. 3.70 Dec.
Exploration Tls. 13.20 Dec.

## Money Exchange

Shanghai, November 10, 1923

| | |
|---|---|
| Mex. Dollar market rate | 72.725 |
| Native Interest | 15 |
| Copper Cash | 250.000 |
| Shanghai Gold Bar | 334.80 |
| Bar Silver | 32⅞ |
| **Bank rate of Discount** | **4%** |
| Paris on London | 78.35 |
| New York on London | 440¾ |
| **London—** | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 3/1 |
| Demand | 3/1⅛ |
| **New York—** | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 68 |
| Demand | 68¼ |

**OPENING RATES**
**Hongkong and Shanghai Bank**
**Open quotations 9:30 a.m.**
**BANKS SELLING RATES**

| | |
|---|---|
| London T.T. | 3/1 |
| London Demand | 3/1⅛ |
| London 3 m-s. | 3/1¼ |
| India T.T. | 221¼ |
| France T.T. | 1190 |
| America T.T. | 68¾ |
| Hongkong T.T. | 74 |
| Japan T.T. | 71¾ |
| Batavia T.T. | 182½ |
| Straits T.T. | 76¼ |

**BANKS' BUYING RATE**

| | |
|---|---|
| London 4 m-s. Credits | 3/2½ |
| London 4 m-s. Docts | 3/1¾ |
| London 6 m-s. Credits | 3/3 |
| London 6 m-s. Docts | — |
| France 4 m-s. | 1250 |
| America 4 m-s. L/c | 72 |
| Docs | 72½ |

**Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates**
@ 70¾ = Tls. 141.33
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $193.60
**Sovereign Bank Buying Rate**
@ 3s. 2¾d. = Tls. 6.19
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $8.48

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 5.80 | @ 3/1⅛ | $1 |
| Hk. Tls. 1.28 | @ 69¾ | Gold $1 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ 1163 | Fr. 12.96 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @— | Marks — |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ 70⅝ | Yen 1.58 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ 224½ | Rupees 2.50 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ — | Roubles — |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ 1.50 | Mex. $1.50 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | @ 15.10 | Ital Lire 16.82 |

*International Banking Corporation*
**CLOSING COUNTER RATES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand selling on America | 69¾ |
| Demand buying on America | 70¾ |
| Demand selling on London | 3/2 |
| Demand buying on London | 3/2¾ |

**ROUBLE EXCHANGE**
**BANK'S BUYING RATE**
**Roubles 500,000 ... Tls. 100.**
**Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03.**

**SINO-ITALIAN BANK**
**Bank's Selling Rates**
It. Lire 15.60 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.89 = 1 Tael
**Equivalent Foreign Quotations**
It. Lire 100.45 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.80 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 129.10 = 100 Fr. Francs

## In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Nov. 12, 1923, 3.00 p.m.

Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. Motion for allowance of preferred claim. Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co. Motion to allow bill of exceptions, etc. Motion for execution. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail s.s. Co. On demurrer. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2232, Garza v. Garza. Motion for judgment by default. Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2333, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld. On demurrer. Ellis and Hays; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld. Motion to set. Allan and Hartigan; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Company. Motion to approve supersedeas bond. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Falson.

Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co. Motion to take evidence. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Shoop and Chalaire.

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## Exchange Fluctuations

**Asia Banking Corporation**

November 10, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 63¼ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 440¾.

The only change in our official quotations here today were a drop in the Gold Dollar rate to 68, in the Rupee rate to 220 and a rise in the Franc rate to 1200. Our market here today was again firm.

There were good sellers of Sterling at 3s. 2 1/16d. for November, 3s. 2d. December and 3s. 1 13/16d. January delivery.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70 up to China New Year and 69¾ for subsequent deliveries. There were sellers of Yen at 69⅝ with buyers at 69⅛.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2 5/16d. for Sterling bills for near delivery and 3s. 2 1/16d. for deliveries after China New Year. There were buyers of Gold Dollar bills at 71¾ and of Franc bills at 1260.

China bought silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. The New York market is also steady.

## Silk Report

In their weekly report on the Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated November 2.

The incidence of the Races is the only factor that has relieved the monotony of the market.

**EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI**

From June 1 to date, 8,799 bales white and 5,747 bales yellow.

To London, 760 bales.

To France, 1,326 bales white and 563 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 122 bales white and 8 bales yellow.

To America, 4,742 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,250 bales white and 5,096 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 679 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 8,462 bales and America, 8,327 bales.

Yellow steam, 3,364 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 813 bales and America, 3,571 bales.

**SETTLEMENTS**

| | piculs |
|---|---|
| Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk | 4,200 |
| Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk | 6,000 |
| Settlements for America, White Silk | 4,800 |
| | 15,000 |
| Stock in Shanghai, White Silk | 1,500 |
| Yellow Silk | 3,000 |
| Visible supply for season to date | 19,500 |
| Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk | 100 |

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

**Today's Quotations**
Shanghai, November 10, 1923
**OFFICIAL**
New Eng: (Ord.) Tls. 7.00
**UNOFFICIAL**
S.M.C. 8% Debs. 1921 Tls. 112.50

**Chinese Government Bonds**
**(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)**

| | Friday. | Yes'day's. |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Year 6% | 93.50 | 93.50 |
| 5th Year 6% | 54.00 | 54.00 |
| 7th Year 6% | 46.10 | 46.30 |
| 9th Year 6% | 65.50 | 65.60 |
| 6% Consolidated | 51.40 | 51.60 |
| 7% Consolidated | 54.00 | 54.00 |
| 11th Year 8% | 99.75 | 99.75 |
| 96 Millions 8% | 16.00 | 16.00 |

**CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS**
*Manufacturers of "Pagoda" Brand best silk hose and half hose,*
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1 Canton Road
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## French Vamp Decries Tactics of Flapper

### De Sacia Mooers of Screen Fame Gives Advice on How to Win Men

The bobbed-haired, frank, cigarette-smoking flapper who has become the pal of her admirers is on the wrong track.

She'll never get married, and even if she should, some other woman will cut her out.

At least so thinks De Sacia Mooers, French screen vamp, just arrived in this country, under contract to First National Pictures.

"Non, non, cherie," says De Sacia to her American sisters, "this what you call 'pal stuff' eet ees no go with zee man. What he want is zee sweet, clinging vine woman who tells heem he ees all to the good—kind, understanding, brave. Like my favoreet song, say to heem 'Every night I cry myself to sleep over you, weep over you.' Ask his opinion, fondle him, look up to him. Then he will love you and cling to you all of hees life."

Incidentally it may be added that Madame Mooers' advice is doubly valuable since her methods already have won her a wealthy and devoted American husband.

## Chinese-Speaking Annual Meeting Of The C.L.S.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society held on November 8 the Secretary spoke of the progress made in making the Society indigenous. This was the most notable change in the Society since Dr. Timothy Richard's death. During his regime the C.L.S. was practically a foreign institution. Yet he had his prophetic eye fixed on this devolution to Chinese shoulders as a consummation devoutly to be wished. But it has fallen to his successors to see the fruition of his hopes. Naturally the changes are silently going on, and are best appreciated by those on the inside.

One significant evidence of the fact is that on the 9th another meeting was held at which Chinese only was used. After Tea Dr. T. H. Li President of Fu Tan University, took the Chair and spoke appreciatively of the work of the C.L.S. He then called upon the Secretary who spoke briefly, dwelling on the changes above referred to, more particularly the fact that for the first time in the history of the Society a full-fledged Chinese Secretary had joined the secretarial group. The next speaker was Mr. Fan Tsu Mei, senior editor of the Y.M.C.A., and former colleague of the late Dr. Young J. Allen, who was then editing the Wan Kuang Pao. Mr. Fan spoke out of a long experience of the great future before literature in China. The Honorable Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was unable to be present, but sent Mr. Yang as deputy, who concluded the meeting with a brief speech.

## Syndicate Plans Blast Furnaces In South Borneo

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 9.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Financier states that a preliminary agreement was recently concluded between a financial group and the Dutch Indies Government for the establishment of blast-furnaces in South-East Borneo, each participating in the proportion of two-fifths. The aggregate capital of the company will be 50,000,000 florins, of which Fls. 20,000,000 will be issued. The greater part of the capital will be British, while American, German and Dutch capital will also participate. The management will be Dutch.

**THE SAD EYE**

that goes with Bloodlessness is a sure sign of misery and weakness. Anaemic girls and women have dull, heavy eyes, with dark lines underneath; the eyelid, if pulled down, looks pale and bloodshot inside.

This is not all. Anaemia works havoc all through the system: girls grow painfully weak and irritable; they are breathless and incapable of much exertion, while older women who are anaemic complain of being "never really well."

There is only one way to brighter, better health for pale, pining women; that way is to invigorate the feeble body with New Blood—the rich, healthy blood that imparts strength, cleanses the system of all impurities and restores beauty, with the bright eyes and red lips of perfect health.

Thousands of girls and women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create this rich blood of health, and so restore strength more surely than any other medicine. That is why so many, now happy and well, recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sisters.

Not only Anaemia, but Indigestion, Palpitation, Skin Disorders, Rheumatism, General Weakness and the many other disorders that arise from Impure Blood and Weak Nerves, have been cured in countless cases in both sexes by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sold by dealers, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai $1.50 a bottle or 6 bottles for $8, post free. Never accept "something else;" study your health and insist on having what you ask for, viz:—

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Shanghai

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R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

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TELEPHONE Central 1324

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|---|---|---|
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Telephone: North 195 R. B. WOOD, Manager

# -:- Giants In The Earth -:-

*Chinese Superstition And Missionaries*

It is said that in the era preceding the flood "there were giants in the earth in those days, and the same were mighty men which were of old men of renown." In the animal kingdom also there were giants, such as the baluchitherium and the dinosaur who were as big houses—the latter had a length of eighty feet—accounts of which are given by Roy Chapman Andrews who of late has been so busy in Mongolia digging up their bones. The Chinese have a common saying which runs Gin pu Ru Ku (the present times are to be compared with ancient days.) To this they are all prepared to subscribe, and in many respects the saying is true, as in the matter of giants who have all passed away, says the Central China Post.

There were mental giants in those days. It is said of Hwang Ti who reigned in China before the time of Noah, that he invented the compass, but it was of a peculiar kind as it pointed out where his enemies were hidden, and would be of the greatest value now in dealing with the bandits, but the secret was lost. He was the inventor of carts, boats, bows and arrows, and also of bamboo musical instruments. He constructed the first mint for coining copper money; he encouraged commerce, fixed the weights and measures, regulated taxation, and taught the people how to make utensils of wood, pottery and metal. He also originated writing, and constructed the Sexagenary Calendar which is still in use—only a mental giant could have done it.

Most of what is told about Hwang Ti is legendary but about Confucius, Mencius and Lao Tzu we know a great deal. They dominated Chinese thought right up to the time of the revolution, and through their teachings, more than anything else, China was kept together. Or take Ts'in She Hwang, another man of those times. He unified the country which up till then had been a congeries of feudal states which were often at war with each other; he built the Great Wall, and began the excavation of the Grand Canal. The footprints which he made on the sands of China are plainly to be seen to the present day. But there are no longer any such giants in the land, although there is the greatest need for them.

Amongst foreigners it is the same story. There are no great giant Ministers now-a-days. Where in the Legations shall we look for men of the height of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Harry Parkes or Sir Ernest Satow, who when relations between East and West were being established, so controlled the situation that affairs settled down in a groove in which they ran smoothly all their time and a good part of ours. The print of their hands is still to be seen, and the measure of respect which the persona so long enjoyed was due to the impression made in high quarters by those super-sized men. Their successors leave no marks at all. They fall into their posts like snowflakes into a pond and never raise a ripple till some wind blows them elsewhere. There were giants in the mercantile community also, and there may be some yet although not in China. America claims the monopoly.

But it is chiefly from the ranks of the missionaries that the big men have disappeared. The first Roman Catholic missionaries who arrived seem never to have been equalled. They were men like Francis Xavier, Matteo Ricci, Longobardi and Schaal, who soon obtained great influence in the country and by the end of the Ming dynasty had located establishments in every corner of the Empire. They reformed the Calendar, they taught the Chinese to cast cannon, and they effected the only survey of China which has ever been put through. The present maps of China are all based on what was known as the Jesuit survey. Many of them were employed in high positions. Schaal was tutor to the young Emperor Kanghi who became the most famous Emperor who ever appeared during the late Manchu dynasty.

When the protestant missionaries arrived they also came as giants. Morrison and Milne were men of unusual calibre, and the work which they did was colossal in amount and of the highest quality. There were still a few of the giants left when we came to China. In this center we had Griffith John, David Hill and Arnold Foster, and as visitors such men as Hudson Taylor and Dr. Martin. There may be others still alive who fittingly fill their shoes, but it would be a hard push to name names.

The complaints sometimes made against present day missionaries did not apply to them. They never went away a month or two in the summer for a change, but toiled along all the year round, partly because they preferred their work, but still more because there was then no place to which they could go. They were great students and produced the dictionaries and lesson books which saved their successors half the labour of language learning. They were writers on all sorts of China questions, and the new books on China which come out now are generally a rehash of what was written by them. They were great on translation, and diligent in providing books for the Chinese. They were notable preachers, and always at it on the streets and in the Chapels, and also were industrious distributors of books. They travelled widely, and to get on with the work was their one and only motto. Apparently they felt no need for amusements or recreations but kept busy all day, every day, and often into the night for seven days a week—in short they were mighty workers, and their success was in proportion to their efforts.

The contrast between the past and the present generation of missionaries is striking, but more may not be said on the subject lest some good friends of ours might suppose we are treating them unfairly. It is the spirit of the age that has changed, which is an influence none can escape.

## *Armistice Day Services For Sailors Today*

The Navy Y.M.C.A. and Community Church will hold special Armistice Day services for American sailors in port today. At 10 o'clock this morning the Navy 'Y' will hold services on board U. S. S. Helena. Col. George Stroebe will be the speaker.

The Community Church will hold a special service at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Navy 'Y' for sailors and ex-service men. The Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach on "Peace Among Men" and the American School orchestra will play. Members of the American Legion and all ex-service men have been invited and seats will be reserved for them.

At 7 o'clock tonight the ladies of the Community Church will serve su-kiyaki to sailors at the Navy 'Y' and at 8 o'clock there will be a song service for sailors at which Mr. Harry Kingman will speak on "The Sportsmanship of Jesus Christ" and Mrs. Kingman will sing.


Hudford Motors
Phone C. 3304
601 Thibet Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS


# GENERAL CHAO RETURNS TO FOLD OF WU PEI-FU

Hunan Governor Disavows Autonomy Of Province

*(Independent News Service)*

Hankow, Nov. 7.—To insure the protection and support of General Wu Pei-fu, Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan has disavowed the provincial constitution and autonomy of Hunan Province and reasserted his allegiance to the north in unqualified terms. The Hunanese regard the provincial constitution as their birthright, but Chao was compelled to take this much condemned step by unfavorable circumstances attending the attack on Changsha by Tan Yen-kai.

When Chao applied to Wu Pei-fu for assistance, Wu made it understood that he would not be satisfied with his half-hearted and fence-riding allegiance, but would insist on his unreserved recognition of the north. Of course Chao was then being violently attacked, and the worst form of submission to Wu would be to him better than that defeat by Tan Yen-kai.

Chao intimated his willingness to accept Wu's terms. Wu thereupon sent the Mohammedan General of Kwangsi, Mah Chih, to Changsha to back Chao up in the capacity of a scarecrow. Mah's arrival in Changsha hastened Chao's decision to disarm Hunan of her most powerful political dismantion, right claim to manage her own affairs without interference either by the north or south.


Call
West 189
Ford Hire Service



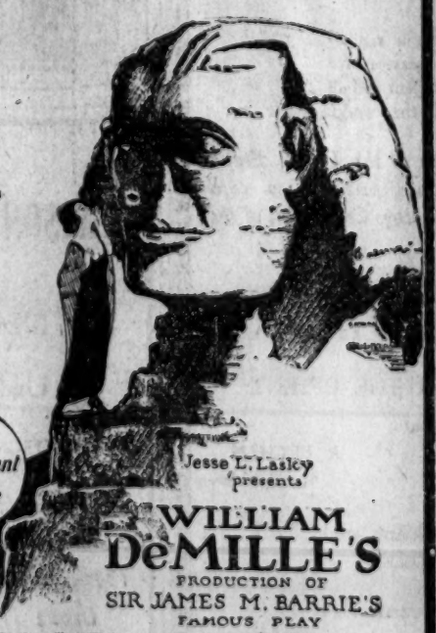
ISIS THEATRE
Today Matinee at 5.30, Evening at 9.15
WILLIAM FOX presents
WILLIAM FARNUM
In Victor Hugo's Great Masterpiece
"LES MISERABLES"
The epic of a soul transfigured and redeemed, purified by heroism and glorified through suffering
Today Matinee at 2.30 Today
Thomas Meighan in
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN"
"Breaking Through" Chapter 9



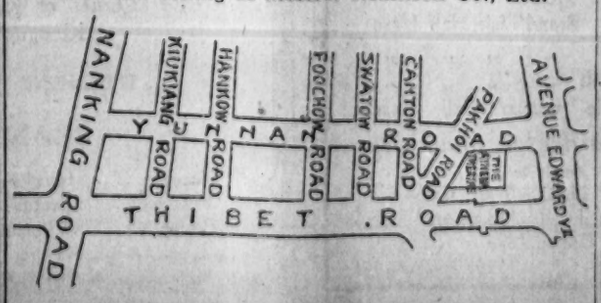
SHOWING AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
Tonight Last night at 9.15 p.m.
THE SCREEN'S MOST FASCINATING PERSONALITY
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN

"FRIVOLOUS WIVES"
THE ELABORATE SCREEN PRODUCTION
Here is the screen's greatest lover in a role that would make any wife frivolous!
It's the story of two pretty women—a husband—and Rudolph—and it asks the startling question: When is a woman married?
MATINEE
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
TOM MIX in "SKY-HIGH"
and "THE GREAT LONDON MYSTERY".



ISIS THEATRE
Monday and Tuesday Only, at 5:30 and 9:15
Earth's age-old secret out at last!
He Thought a Society Flirt Was His Inspiration—Little Did He Realize That It Was His Faithful Wife Who Was Really Accountable for His Political Success

A Paramount Picture
Jesse L. Lasky presents
WILLIAM DeMILLE'S
PRODUCTION OF
SIR JAMES M. BARRIE'S
FAMOUS PLAY
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"
With CONRAD NAGEL and LOIS WILSON
Admission Prices: $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.



A Special Programme
AT THE
ATHENA THEATRE
Corner of Yunnan and Pakhoi Roads.
*Tonight Till Thursday November 15th, 1923*
D. W. Griffith
Presents
"WAY DOWN EAST"
One of the best pictures the United Artists Corporation has ever produced
11 - - PARTS - - 11
Two shows nightly at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. $1.50, $1.20 and 90 cts.
Matinee at 3 p.m. daily. Admission Mat. $1.00, 70 cts and 50 cts.
Seats now selling at Messrs. Robinson Co., Ltd.





The Annual Chrysanthemum Flower Show
will be held in the
Town Hall
on
Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1923
All exhibits excepting cut flowers are to be DELIVERED by 9 a.m. on the MORNING of NOVEMBER 20, 1923.



ISIS THEATRE
Commencing Wednesday, November 14th, For 5 Days Only
10 REELS OF WONDERFUL SPECTACLE REELS 10
"THE EARL OF ESSEX"
A Story From History During the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

*Presented by Ohliguer Films Exchange*
A drama that rolls up the curtain of time, and there, alive, are the loves, the intrigues, the pomp and power of a strong man, a beautiful woman and a beloved Queen.
"THE EARL OF ESSEX"
Is the love picture unforgettable, moving through scenes that in splendor and magnificence have never been approached in motion picture art.
LOVE-INTRIGUE-HATE
all in a poignant human story.
Magnificent Scenes! Lavish Settings!
Beautiful Palaces! 15,000 in the cast!
Actual cost exceeded $1,000,000
EVENING at 9.15 p.m.
Admission Prices $1.50, 1.00 and 60 cts.
MATINEES EVERYDAY at 5.30
Admission Prices $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts

# Repairing The Constitution

## *Some Odd Would-Be Amendments Which Might Have Made History If Passed*

BY MICHAEL V. MUSSMAN

Recently an article in this magazine told of the construction of the "New Roof," as the Federal Constitution was referred to during the early days of the Republic. As that article dissipated much current opinion to the effect that the new Constitution was framed and adopted over night in a blaze of enthusiasm and unanimity, this article is intended to disperse the thought that once the Constitution went into effect it became sacredly free of criticism, or, in other words, whatever the difference may have been among the architects as to style and structure, once it was put in place all the architects shook hands and threw away their blueprints, all the construction men were discharged and the tinkers paid off. Nothing is further from the fact.

That the roof still maintains its original form, strength and protective qualities is only evidence of the good material and workmanship used in its construction, and not that it has been free from oxy-acetylene attacks. Some repairs and alteration, it is true, have been made—here and there a leak has been found, and on a very few occasions it has been found necessary to extend the eaves to cover and protect refugees who could not get inside the main building. Specifically, nineteen times have the workers come with their hammers, calkers, zinc, &c., and added, repaired or altered mansards, spouts, gutters, eaves. Every one knows of these nineteen visitations. The nineteen amendments are part of the Constitution and thus law of the land. But how many know that on 2,400 occasions the roofers were summoned to work by some one constitutionally qualified to call them, and they were sent home by the committee in charge because they did not approve of the plans?

During the first 100 years of our Federal Government 1,300 distinct resolutions were introduced in Congress proposing to amend the Constitution, and from 1889 to 1923 over 1,100 such resolutions were presented, thus making 2,400 attempts to alter the organic law of the land. These proposals have covered countless subjects, embracing governmental, sociological and religious theories.

For instance, it has been thought by some of our legislators quite strange and unchristian that the fundamental law of this country should make no obeisance to, or even mention of, the Deity. Mr. Frye of Maine was the pioneer introducer of amendments in this respect. In 1894 he proposed that the preamble of the Constitution be changed to read:

We, the pepole of the United States, devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of God in all the affairs of men and nations, and grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty, and encouraged by the assurances of His Word, invoke His guidance, as a Christian nation, according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, in order to form, &c.

Since 1894 a similar resolution has been introduced 8 times, but it never got beyond the committee to which it was referred for consideration.

One would think that if there is anything sacrosanct, and which will forever remain inviolable in this country, it is the name itself—the United States of America, and yet there have been two proposals to rechristen the nation. In 1893 Mr. Miller of Wisconsin proposed the Constitution be amended to have it declare "The name of this Republic shall be the "United States of the Earth." His resolution contains many whimsical features one section reading: "The army and navy, including the army and navy schools of organized murder, are hereby abolished." Another, that "the House and Senate shall vote by electricity." Also, that "no law shall go into effect or remain in effect that is not at all times demanded and sustained by a majority of the people whom it affects." The amendment was never taken up seriously in the House. Neither was its predecessor of 1866 providing that the name of this nation was hereafter to "be known and styled America."

Amendments of a highly socialistic nature have not been lacking. In 1914 Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts proposed that the United States take over from all persons holding over twelve acres of land that surplus and give to all other persons eight contiguous acres each, adding that at every census, United States' or World's, the fertile land should again be divided up, so that each person would have an equal share.

While the declared intention of the sponsor of this amendment was to prevent poverty, it followed naturally that his proposal put into effect would also prevent any accumulation of wealth or capital. Three other legislators, however, have directly declared that accumulated wealth is dangerous to the welfare of the country and have introduced resolutions prohibiting the possession in the United States by any one person of a fortune exceeding $10,000,000, and giving the Federal Government power to confiscate any such surplus. Mr. Lloyd of Missouri, the originator of one of these amendments, stated that such fortunes were "an offense against public policy, simple justice, vital religion and common sense."

An amendment of a similar nature was proposed in 1914 by Mr. Morin of Pennsylvania, designed to empower the State and Federal Governments to dispossess any citizen or combination of citizens of all "wealth, property, power, influence or honor" gained through dishonesty. In 1917 he reintroduced this resolution and added that the Supreme Court should be denied the power to declare it unconstitutional.

Another unusual amendment was that proposed by Mr. Murray of Oklahoma in 1917 providing for cumulative voting. His plan is at least unique. It declares that every citizen over 21 years of age shall be entitled to one vote, with an extra vote for each of the following merits: Being married, being the head of a family with at least two minor dependent children, having mastered a certain curriculum and having served in the army or navy against a foreign foe. The idea of the author is that under this system the home would become a greater unit of strength and that "families of the country would constitute the elective power of all candidates to public office. Legislation would proportionately reflect the demands and interests of the country, and since homes are built among all classes it would tend to place a check upon class legislation based upon accommodations of wealth and poverty, but would go directly toward the object of fostering and building the home interest of the country."

The amendments so far discussed have been of but a sporadic nature and constitute a very small part of the 2,400 proposals made since 1789. The bulk of this large number embraces proposed changes in the machinery of election, appointment, inauguration and administration.

From 1826 to 1923 no fewer than seventy attempts have been made to change the method of electing Presidents, all involving in some way the abolition of the present electoral system and the substitution of direct popular election of the Presidential candidates. More than twenty-five proposals have been made for the popular election of Federal Judges. More than fifty resolutions have been introduced attempting to change the date of inauguration day and thus also the Presidential term. At least sixty amendments have been submitted declaring for a one term six-year Presidency and more than fifty attempts have been made to increase a Congressman's term to three and four years. Forty-five resolutions have been introduced to give Congress power to legislate on uniform marriage and divorce laws.

The numerous repetitions are due to the fact that if a measure is important and popular a number of legislators may be interested in its consideration and passage and desirous of fathering the resolution which may eventually be enacted. Frequent duplications therefore result. Furthermore, it must be remembered that if an amendment is not passed during the Congress in which it is introduced it must be reintroduced at the following Congress in order to be considered, no matter how close to final passage it may have been in the preceding Congress. Before the Sixteenth Amendment finally became part of the Constitution it was introduced forty-two times; the Seventeenth Amendment almost two hundred times, the Eighteenth more than fifty times and the Nineteen nearly one hundred times.

This is indication that the amendment machinery moves slowly, and it is well that it does, for otherwise many illconsidered measures would become part of the Constitution. Once an amendment becomes part of the Constitution it is there practically forever, and it is best that the people consider well and long before they decide that they really want it. Besides, it frequently happens that the supposed defect in our governmental machinery which it is intended the proposed amendment shall remedy is but a temporary ill in the social and political economy which will adjust itself, or again it may be a matter upon which there already is sufficient legislation, and a amendment would not only be superfluous but injurious to the dignity and all-importance of the Constitution—the supreme and organic law of the land. For instance, during the first decade of the twentieth century, when so much public alarm was felt over the growing power of monopoly combines, no fewer than eighteen amendments were introduced in an attempt to solve the problem. Then it was decided to amend the Sherman act, which was done, and since then no amendment has been submitted on the subject.

Since 1834 nineteen attempts have been made to give Congress power to enforce an eight-hour working day throughout the country. There is no need of this, as the States at present have the power to declare such working day as they desire. Here also is an illustration of the tendency of modern reformers to concentrate upon Congress their endeavors for legislation which they feel certain will be denied them by State Legislatures. This clogging of Federal machinery with affairs purely intrastate must be deprecated.

Of late much has been made of he initiative and referendum in some of the States of the Union. This movement was naturally reflected in Congress and so we find from 1907 to 1921 more than a score of amendments proposed designed to establish the initiative and referendum as part of the Federal election machinery. One of the proposed amendments went so far as to declare that the House of Representatives should have exclusive power of legislation, be responsible to no institution (President or Supreme Court, the Senate to be abolished) except the people, who could, by a petition of 5 percent of the qualified voters for members of the lower house of the State Legislature in each

(Continued on Page 32)


APOLLO THEATRE

MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY

The Key to Her Life

*"Good heavens, Jewel, where did you get that? Give it to me immediately!"*

The pages that held the key to her life in the careless hands of a child! All that was worth-while to her; all that life held dear to her was on those pages! Suppose another had found them?

This is the picture that has attracted wide attention as one of the outstanding bits of screen artistry of the current season—an engrossing and fearless picturization of a great truth. 100% entertainment for everyone.

UNIVERSAL PRESENTS *LOIS WEBER'S Tremendous Production*

A CHAPTER in HER LIFE

From the famous novel "JEWEL" by Clara Louise Burnham

*With a Tremendous All-Star Cast*

COME AND SEE

BABY PEGGY IN

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Her Best Two Part Comedy

To-day at 3 p.m.

1. "So Long Letty"
2. Izako, the Great Conjurer

To-night, for the Last Time

1. "In the Name of the Law"
2. Izako, the Wonderful Illusionist



Empire Theatre

Tonight at 7.15 p.m.

SEE THIS STUPENDOUS SERIAL

"The Miracle of the Jungle"

Final Episodes in 2 Parts

At 9.15 p.m.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

Millions have jammed and crammed their way in heat and rain to see the mighty production.

"ALL FOR A WOMAN"

A Red Hot Great Drama with Red Blooded Men and Red Corpuscled Women in A Rip Roaring Tale of Tortuous Loves and Tumultuous Hates

YOU HAVE TO SEE IT

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"ALL FOR A WOMAN"



A SUPER-FEATURE COMEDY DRAMA

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641

MATINEE TODAY 3 p.m. Sunday Monday Tuesday NIGHTS AT 9.15

The Funniest Full Length Comedy That Has Come To Shanghai For Many Seasons

Once or twice in every year a screen play is presented which in its particular appeal stands alone—without an equal.

CHARLES RAY

IN HIS FIRST Nine Reel United Artists Production

A TAILOR-MADE MAN

POSITIVELY THE BEST CHARLES RAY PICTURE EVER PRODUCED

Even Better than the Phenomenal Stage Play.

Excruciatingly Funny! Fertile in Ideas! Novel in Conception! and Amazingly Clever in Animation. There's a Laugh in Every Scene, A Riot of Fun in Every Reel.

NEW TOWN TOPICS all the important scenes and events at the races.



All The World Loves A Good Laugh

and you are sure to get lots of them if you see

MAX LINDER'S

LATEST SIX REELS COMEDY

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

As funny on the screen as it was on the stage

SEE IT AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

*Tonight and Tomorrow Night*

Prices $1.50 & 1.00 Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

MATINEE TODAY

MAX LINDER in "THE LITTLE CAFE"

and Episodes 3. "The Great London Mystery"

Admission: $0.80 and $0.60—$0.40 and 0.30.



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(Except Sunday)

At FIVE

Astor House Grill,

Admission: One Dollar including Tea

Astor House Hotel

Reservations North 200



COMMENCING THURSDAY Nov. 15th.

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING THURSDAY Nov. 15th.

A Benjamin B. Hampton Production

"THE KILLER"

An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.

*His mind will surprise you!*
*His cunning will stagger you!*
*His intrigue will astound!*

"The KILLER"

*A Thriller*

From the powerful story of Stewart Edward White

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, Nov. 11, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. ——— will leave on Monday, November 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned Ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, November 15, For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, November 16, For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

### For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Captain Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

### For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. HSINWAH, Capt. Newbery, will leave on Tuesday morning, 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. SHIN-YUE will be despatched for the above port on or about the 14th inst. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN and Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1604.

### For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND VANCOUVER via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from O.S.K. Buoy on November 14, at 4 p.m. The last tender conveying passengers on board will leave Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. on 14th. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien str. Adolf von Baeyer, 9,000 tons, Captain Heyer, will be despatched for above ports on or about the November 20th, at ——— For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

### Launch Services

Tuesday, November 13, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. Malwa, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 12:30 p.m.

## Shipping Items

### RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

### SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing left Hongkong on Wednesday and is expected in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is expected to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

### NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning, and docks at the Whangpoo Wharf The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Antung for Swatow yesterday.

### JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama today and docking at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki tomorrow, and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki next Thursday, and docking at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

### INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta on October 24 and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about November 16.

The B.S. s.s. Orissa left Calcutta on November 5, and is due in Shanghai about December 16.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai next Wednesday.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on Friday, November 9, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about December 4.

### EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva left London at 2 p.m. October 27, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about December 5.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about December 19.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor, with the European mail of October 5, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai about 10 o'clock this morning, docking at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The P. and O. s.s. Malwa will sail from Shanghai for London via ports next Tuesday, and the tender with passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 12:30 p.m. Heavy bag gage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. Monday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiser-I-Hind, from London on October 12, is expected to leave Singapore this afternoon, and arriving in Shanghai via Hongkong on November 21.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Sarpedon left Singapore on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on November 15.

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein left Singapore on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai on November 16.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien left Antwerp on October 29 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 16.

### AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, today, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila next Tuesday.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on November 21, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on November 24.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for Kobe on November 15.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on November 24.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar was to leave San Francisco for the Orient on Friday, Nov. 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley, from Seattle on October 29, was due at Yokohama yesterday, and is expected in Shanghai next Thursday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson was due to leave Seattle Jackson is due to leave Seattle yesterday, and arriving in Shanghai via Japan on November 27.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver on November 1, is due at Kobe next Tuesday and arriving in Shanghai on November 16.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce left Shanghai yesterday, and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe and Honolulu on Nov. 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft was to leave San Francisco last Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Nov. 28.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mr. A. E. Johnson.

Per C.N. s.s Wenchow for Hankow: Mr Paul H Smyth..

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Canton: M.r J. P. Sparling; for Hongkong: Mr. Wong Wing-chin.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sicilia for Bombay: Mr. A. M. T. Woodward; for Hongkong: Messrs. S. Hara, R. W. Cassidy.

Per M.M. s.s. Chili for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lepice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pett, Messrs. F. Ramone, A. W. Higgins, J. Bohe, N. Cohuet, Jean A. Akakiadis, J. Kerhino, L. Yoenat, J. Le Bouar, P. Aliezy, R. Gilles, E. McGivern, O. Billelli; for Port Said: Mrs. K. Va Wagenen, Mr. Geovani Foundis for Suez: Mr. C. Lestras; for Singapore: Mrs. S. Ullmann, Miss Mao Seh-kwan, Messrs. Kou Neesung, Tob Yacoob Shemail, Wong Ceng; for Saigon: Col. and Msr. G. Masturzi, Messrs. A. Gerry, Is. Haim, J. P. Esteva, F. Larreur, F. Le Dugue, F. Gueneguant, P. Le Chevor, E. Chardon, A. Plusquellec, F. Guillon, R. Jarne, F. Tilly; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton, Messrs. R. Barton, H. C. Tsu and child, Lai Man-wei, W. L. Eaton, F. N. Nizier, Wang King Hub, Le Tze Cheou, T. A. Lee, T. Hastamall, L. Decandas, Dr. A. F. Legendre Misses E. M Verley, C Sandor, A and V Sandor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sandor.

Per P.M. s.s. President Pierce for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Breitigan and two children, Misses A. Schaul, Josephine Grnt, Mrs. A. Nims, Mr. and Mrs. E. Larsen and infant, Miss R. Venable, Mrs. E. J. Aeschliman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bultz, Misses P. B. and A. Lewis, Mrs. G. Seperhayan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Evans and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Arthur, Mrs. D. W. Ewards, Miss A. L. and Master D. Edwards, Major W. S. Nathan, Mrs. F. M. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Newhard, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Miss Margaret and Master Stephen Goddard, Lt. Col. Milo Hess, Mrs. Ruth Renwick, Messrs. Chas. G. Hebner, F. W. Geisler, Poon Heplong, Kwong N. Chow, R. E. Buchnan, F. Blanche, E. D. Mulford, F. Kilburn, A. G. Schlueter, L. Baines, H. K. Taylor, May Shiryot, H. E. Heacock; for Honolulu: Messrs. En Fon-Lee, Chee Sar-kan, C. Maguddato, A. E. C. Wong, Master P. E. S. and Miss T. E. Wong, Mrs. Y. S. S. Loy; for Yokohama: Messrs. A. A. F. Shearer, H. E. Metcalf; for Kobe: Messrs. W. Turner, McLead, W. H. J. Davis, A. E. H. Burns, S. H Bates

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow and ports: Miss Allan, Messrs. Emerson, Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Oppafens.

## Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|---|---|
| President Taft | Oct. 13 |
| Yankee Arrow | Oct. 19 |
| President Wilson | Oct. 20 |
| President Cleveland | Oct. 27 |
| Tenyo Maru | Oct. 30 |
| India Arrow | Nov. 1 |
| Tahchee | Nov. 7 |
| Korea Maru | Nov. 8 |
| President Pierce | Nov. 10 |

FOR VANCOUVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Asia | Oct. 28 |

FOR SEATTLE

| | |
|---|---|
| President Jackson | Oct. 16 |
| Kaga Maru | Oct. 20 |
| Eldridge | Oct. 23 |
| Manila Maru | Oct. 23 |
| President Jefferson | Oct. 28 |
| King Cadwalton | Nov. 2 |
| Canadian Skirmisher | Nov. 3 |
| Africa Maru | Nov. 4 |
| Iyo Maru | Nov. 9 |
| President Grant | Nov. 9 |

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elkridge | Oct. 12 |
| West Jena | Oct. 14 |
| Storviken | Oct. 17 |
| Alcinous | Oct. 21 |
| West Niger | Nov. 2 |
| West Cayote | Nov. 8 |

FOR COLUMBIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary Horlock | Nov. 3 |

FOR NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Archer | Oct. 16 |
| Patrick Henry | Oct. 18 |
| Hague Maru | Oct. 27 |
| Suruga | Oct. 28 |
| Slavic Prince | Oct. 31 |
| City of Oran | Nov. 2 |
| Taketoyo Maru | Nov. 6 |
| Teucer | Nov. 10 |

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

| | |
|---|---|
| Elpenor | Oct. 13 |
| Karmala | Oct. 16 |
| Glenluce | Oct. 19 |
| Hakusan Maru | Oct. 19 |
| Aireus | Oct. 25 |
| Kitano Maru | Oct. 27 |
| Memnon | Oct. 30 |
| Caledonia | Oct. 30 |
| Teiresias | Nov. 1 |
| Nellore | Nov. 2 |
| Glenogle | Nov. 3 |
| Haruna Maru | Nov. 3 |
| City of Hankow | Nov. 7 |
| Adrastas | Nov. 8 |

FOR HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| Weser | Oct. 21 |
| Paris Maru | Oct. 21 |
| London Maru | Oct. 27 |
| Amazon Maru | Nov. 7 |

FOR ROTTERDAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Oostkerk | Nov. 10 |

FOR COPENHAGEN

| | |
|---|---|
| Chile | Nov. 2 |

FOR BARCELONA

| | |
|---|---|
| Legazpi | Oct. 20 |

FOR MARSEILLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Cordilliere | Oct. 12 |
| C. P. Lecocq | Oct. 14 |
| Angers | Oct. 26 |
| Chili | Nov. 10 |

FOR TRIESTE

| | |
|---|---|
| Venezia | Nov. 2 |

FOR ODESSA

| | |
|---|---|
| Lenin | Oct. 11 |

FOR INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Japan | Oct. 31 |
| Kutsang | Nov. 5 |


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|---|---|---|
| "PRESIDENT MADISON" | Nov. 21 | Dec. 7 |
| "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" | Dec. 3 | Dec. 19 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | Dec. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | Dec. 27 | Jan. 12 |
| "PRESIDENT GRANT" | Jan. 8 | Jan. 24 |

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Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

| | |
|---|---|
| "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" | Nov. 17 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | Nov. 29 |
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | Dec. 11 |
| "PRESIDENT GRANT" | Dec. 23 |
| "PRESIDENT MADISON" | Jan. 4 |

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O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg. Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 9
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 5
FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE: Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Nov. 14
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... Nov. 25
FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" .....(Via Tsingtao) ....Nov. 18
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Direct to Tientsin) Nov. 24
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Nov. 20
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Dec. 3
FOR JAPAN.. DIRECT.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ....(For Moji) .....Nov. 14
S.S. "ALPS MARU" .....(For Kobe) .....Dec. 2
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
Sailings to
MANILA
will be Resumed next March

| | Leave Shanghai | Arrive Vancouver | | Leave Shanghai | Arrive Vancouver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E/Canada | Nov. 19 | Dec. 3 | E/Asia | July 5 | July 21 |
| E/Russia | Dec. 1 | Dec. 17 | E/Canada | July 21 | Aug. 4 |
| E/Australia | Dec. 24 | Jan. 9 | E/Russia | Aug. 2 | Aug. 18 |
| E/Asia | Jan. 12 | Jan. 28 | E/Australia | Aug. 18 | Sept. 3 |
| E/Russia | Feb. 9 | Feb. 25 | E/Asia | Aug. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| E/Australia | Feb. 25 | Mar. 12 | E/Canada | Sept. 15 | Sept. 29 |
| E/Asia | Mar. 15 | Mar. 31 | E/Russia | Sept. 27 | Oct. 13 |
| E/Russia | Apr. 5 | Apr. 21 | E/Australia | Oct. 13 | Oct. 29 |
| E/Australia | Apr. 21 | May 7 | E/Asia | Oct. 25 | Nov. 10 |
| E/Asia | May 10 | May 26 | E/Canada | Nov. 10 | Nov. 24 |
| E/Russia | May 31 | June 16 | E/Russia | Nov. 22 | Dec. 8 |
| E/Australia | June 16 | July 2 | E/Australia | Dec. 8 | Dec. 24 |

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers
TO HONGKONG DIRECT

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Russia | Nov. 16 |
| Empress of Asia | Dec. 15 |
| Empress of Russia | Jan. 12 |
| Empress of Australia | Feb. 4 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. President Pierce | Nov. 10 |
| S.S. President Lincoln | Nov. 24 |
| S.S. President Taft | Dec. 14 |
| S.S. President Cleveland | Dec. 28 |
| S.S. President Wilson | Jan. 3 |

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. President Lincoln | Nov. 9 |
| S.S. President Taft | Nov. 30 |
| S.S. President Cleveland | Nov. 14 |
| S.S. President Wilson | Dec. 28 |
| S.S. President Pierce | Jan. 11 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.B. S.C. "WEST SEQUANA" | Nov. 13 |
| U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" | Nov. 24 |

For Manila Direct:

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" | Nov. 14 |

For Hongkong, and Singapore

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.B. S.S "WEST PROSPECT" | Nov. 28 |

L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.
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T. K. K.
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki | Nov. 23 |
| Siberia Maru, via Nagasaki | Dec. 3 |
| Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki | Dec. 17 |

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

| | |
|---|---|
| Siberia Maru, Hongkong only | Nov. 18 |
| Taiyo Maru, Hongkong only | Dec. 5 |
| Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong | Dec. 26 |

Frequent sailings thereafter.
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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

FOR JAPAN
Kumano Maru .....Nov. 15
Hakuai Maru .....Nov. 17
†Nagasaki Maru .....Nov. 23
†Shanghai Maru ....Nov. 20
Omi Maru .....Nov. 20
Yamashiro Maru ....Nov. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.
Shidzuoka Maru .....Nov. 24
Yokohama Maru .... Dec. 16

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape Town From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE
Kamo Maru .....Nov. 17
Katori Maru .....Dec. 1
Atsuta Maru .....Dec. 15
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru ....Middle of Nov.
Tango Maru .....Dec. 19

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
*Takaoka Maru ....Biginning .....Dec.

FOR HONGKONG.
Shidzouka Maru ....Middle of .....Nov.
Yokohama Maru .....Dec. 1

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**M.** MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. **M**

| Mail Steamers | Next sailing from Marseilles | Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama | Probable sailing for Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| PORTHOS | | 11th Nov. | 23rd Nov. |
| ANGKOR | 5th Oct. | 25th Nov. | 7th Dec. |
| CHAMBORD | 19th Oct. | 9th Dec. | 21st Dec. |
| PAUL LECAT | 2nd Nov. | 23rd Dec. | 4th Jan. |
| ANDRE LEBON | 16th Nov. | 6th January | 18th Jan. |
| AMBOISE | 30th Nov. | 20th Jan. | 1st Feb. |

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARSEILLES | A. £. 95 | B. £. 89 | A. £. 63 | B. £. 62 |
| LONDON | A. £. 101 | B. £. 95 | A. £. 72 | B. £. 66 |

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MEINAM expected Shanghai about end of November.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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NORTH CHINA LINE CAP — SOUTH CHINA LINE CAP

**North and South China Line**

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Nov. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Nov. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" ..... Nov. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 24

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" ..... Nov. 4
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 11
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 21

For Portland, Ore., U.S.A., via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 13

For Portland, via Taku Bar and Dairen

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carleston, and Boston in connections with fast Intercoastal Liners.

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Conference Line

Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Straits.
And
Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

Steamers due to arrive at Shanghai from Hamburg:

S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 22nd Nov.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Dec.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Jan.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Feb.

Steamers due to leave Shanghai for Hamburg:—

*S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" 9,000 tons d.w. about 20th Nov.
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 22nd Dec.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Jan.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Feb.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Mar.

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 60 first class passengers.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to the HUGO STINNES LINIEN, 58, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
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## Men-Of-War In Port

| Section | Date | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 C | Nov. 8 | Algol | Fr. Gun-boat |
| 1 C | Oct. 9 | Calabria | Ital. Gun-boat |
| FNB | Oct. 27 | Colmar | Fr. Cruiser |
| 1 C | Aug. 5 | E. Carlotto | Ital. Gun-boat |
| EEW | Nov. 7 | Fushima | Jap. Gunboat |
| BNB | Nov. 3 | Hawkins | Br. Cruiser |
| U.S.N.B. | Nov. 6 | Helena | Am. Cruiser |
| Mc W | Mar. 28 | Mantis | Br. Gun-boat |
| McW. | Nov. 3 | Petersfield | Br. Gun-boat |
| EEW | | Sumida | Jap. Gun-boat |
| JNB | Nov. 8 | 4 Torpedo-boats | Jap. T. boat |


**P. & O., British India, Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines**
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Marseilles, London, Antwerp via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Malwa ..... Nov. 12 | Devanha .... Dec. 11 | *Macedonia .Jan. 22 |
| †Nyanza ...Nov. 20 | Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25 | Kashgar ...Feb. 5 |
| Kalyan .....Nov. 27 | Khiva .....Jan. 8 | Morea ....Feb. 19 |

*Also calls at Bombay
†Extra Steamer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. | Sicilia | ....Nov. 10 |
| | Soudan | ....Dec. 8 |
| B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang | Torilla | ....Nov. 4 |
| | Japan | ....Nov. 14 |
| B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits. | | |
| P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions | | |
| E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane | Eastern | ....Dec. 1 |
| | Arafura | .... Jan. 5 |
| | St. Albany | ..Feb. 2 |

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
AGENTS.

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FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" about end Nov.
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" January

FOR LOS ANGELES HARBOR, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" December

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES HARBOR, NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" end Dec./early Jan.
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late January/early February

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GLEN LINE BUILDING
Shanghai Tel. C. 6973


## The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

| DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER | DUE AT | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14 | 1 p.m. | Hawaii Maru | Tacoma | |
| Nov. 19 | 4 p.m. | E. of Canada | Vancouver | Dec. 3 |

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

| DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER | DUE AT | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13 | 10.30 a.m. | Malwa | Marseilles | Dec. 15 |
| Nov. 14 | 8 p.m. | Machaon | Marseilles | |

TO NORTHERN PORTS

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostok | Daily | 11 a.m. | via Harbin |
| Siberia | Daily | 11 a.m. | via Chita |
| Wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Today | 10.30 a.m. | Shengking |
| Tientsin & Newchwang | Today | 10.30 a.m. | Kwangse |
| Chefoo & Tientsin | Nov. 12 | 9 p.m. | Hsinming |
| Newchwang | Nov. 12 | 9 p.m. | Hsinwah |
| Chefoo | Nov. 13 | 11.30 a.m. | Chungking |
| Tsingtao & Dairy | Nov. 13 | 12.30 p.m. | Saikio Maru |
| Wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Nov. 13 | 1.30 p.m. | Shuntien |
| Tsingtao | Nov. 13 | 9 p.m. | Yatshing |
| Newchwang | Nov. 13 | 11.30 a.m. | Hanyang |

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Today | 10.30 a.m. | Kanchow |
| Wenchow | Nov. 12 | 9 p.m. | Feiching |
| Hongkong & Canton | Nov. 13 | 10.30 a.m. | Malwa |
| Hongkong & Canton | Nov. 13 | 11.30 a.m. | Sunning |
| Swatow | Nov. 14 | 9 p.m. | Tingsang |
| Hongkong & Canton | Nov. 14 | 8 a.m. | Machaon |
| Swatow | Nov. 14 | 11.30 a.m. | Soochow |
| Amoy | Nov. 15 | 9 p.m. | Shantung |

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia and Europe | Daily | 11 a.m. | via Train. |
| River ports | Daily | 9 p.m. | via Train. |
| Japan ports | Today | 9 a.m. | Porthos |
| Manila | Nov. 13 | 8 p.m. | W. Sequana |
| Japan ports | Nov. 14 | 11.30 a.m. | Kumano Maru |
| Germany, Ports | Nov. 14 | 8 p.m. | Havelland |
| Japan ports | Nov. 17 | 8 a.m. | Hakuai M. |

## Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13 — Portland, Ore. | W. Jessup | Am. Lumber Co. |
| Nov. 14 300 — Tacoma, etc. | Hawaii M. | Jap. O.S.K. |
| Nov. 19 — Vancouver | †E. of Canada | Br. C.P.S. |
| Nov. 20 — New York via Suez | Ajax | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 20 — New York via Suez | Eastern Prince | Br. Dod. & Co. |
| Nov. 21 — Seattle | †P. Madison | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Nov. 23 — San Francisco | †Shinyo Maru | Jap. T.K.K. |
| Nov. 24 — Portland, Ore. | Pawlet | Am. Lumber Co. |
| Nov. 24 — San Francisco | †P. Lincoln | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Nov. 24 — Seattle | Shidzuoka M' | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 25 — Tacoma | Alabama Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| Nov. 29 — New York | Takaoka Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 30 — New York via Suez | C. of Corinth | Br. J. M. & Co |
| Dec. 1 Vancouver | †E. of Russia | Br. C.P.S. |
| Dec. 3 — San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. T.K.K. |
| Dec. 3 — Seattle | †P. McKinley | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Dec. 14 — San Francisco | †Pres. Taft | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 15 — Seattle | †P. Jackson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Dec. 16 — Seattle | Yokohama Mar | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 17 — San Francisco | †Taiyo Maru | Jap. T.K.K. |
| Dec. 19 — New York via Suez | Calchas | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 20 — Vancouver | C. Freighter | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 22 — New York | Havana Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Dec. 24 — Vancouver | †E. of Australia | Br. C.P.S. |
| Dec. 27 — Seattle | †P. Jefferson | AM. Adl. O. Line |
| Dec. 28 — San Francisco | †P. Cleveland | Am. P.M.S.S. |
| Jan. 11 — San Francisco | †P. Wilson | Am. P.M.S.S. Co |
| Jan. 12 — Vancouver | †E. of Asia | Br. C. P. S. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 11 — Kobe, Yokohama | Porthos | Fr. M.M. Cie |
| Nov. 15 N.M. Kobe, Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 17 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka | Hakuai Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Nov. 20 — Nagasaki | Shanghai M. | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 20 M. Kobe, Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 23 — Nagasaki | Nagasaki M. | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 24 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yamashiro M. | Jap. N.Y.K. |

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 11 D.L. Bombay | Sicilia | Br. M.M. & Co, |
| Nov. 13 12.30 London | †Malwa | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 14 — Hamburg, etc. | Havelland | Ger. H. A. Linie |
| Nov. 15 — Hamburg, etc. | Machaon | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 15 — Rotterdam | Ouderkerk | Dut. H. O. T. Co. |
| Nov. 17 London, etc. | Kamo Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 18 — Bremen | Pfalz | Ger. Mel. & Co. |
| Nov. 20 — Hamburg, etc. | Glaucus | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 20 — London | †Nyanza | Br. M.M. & Co |
| Nov. 20 — Hamburg | A. von Raeyer | Ger. H. S. Line |
| Nov. 23 — Marseilles | †Porthos | Fr. M.M. Cie |
| Nov. 25 Hamburg | Glenamoy | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Nov. 26 — Singapore | W. Prospect | Am. S. & B. |
| Nov. 27 — Liverpool | Oanfa | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 — London | Toychashi M | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 27 — Scandinavia | Afrika | Dan. E. A. Co. |
| Nov. 27 London | †Kalyan | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 27 — Liverpool | Keemun | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 1 — London | †Katori Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 1 — Hamburg, etc. | C. of Karachi | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 3 — Hamburg, etc. | Glengarry | Br. G. L. E. A. |
| Dec. 6 — London | Sarpedon | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 7 — Marseilles | †Angkor | Fr. M. M Cie |
| Dec. 8 — Bombay | †Soudan | Br. M. M. Co. |
| Dec. 9 — Hamburg, etc. | Amur Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 10 — Hamburg, etc. | C. of Tokio | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 11 — London | †Devanha | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 13 — Liverpool | Ningchow | Br. B.& S. |
| Dec. 13 — Hamburg, etc. | Helenus | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 15 — London | Atsuta M. | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 18 — Hamburg | Hindenburg | Ger. H. S. Line |
| Dec. 19 — Hamburg, etc. | Autolycus | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 21 — Marseilles | †Chambord | Fr. M.M. Cie |
| Dec. 24 — Rotterdam | Zosma | Dut. H. C. T. Co |
| Dec. 25 — London | †Kaiser-I-Hind | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 26 — Hamburg, etc. | Dardanus | Br. B.& S. |
| Dec. 26 — Liverpool, | Diomed | Br. B. & S. |
| Dec. 27 — Hamburg, etc. | †Kashima M | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 29 — London | Glenapp | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Jan. 3 — London | Patroclus | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 4 — Marseilles | †Paul Lecat | Fr M. M. Cie |
| Jan. 8 — London | †Khiva | Br. M. M. Co. |
| Jan. 18 — Marseilles | †Amboise | Fr. M.M. Cie |
| Jan. 18 — Marseilles | A. Lebon | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Jan. 23 — London | †Macedonia | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Feb. 5 — London | †Kashgar | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Feb. 19 — London | †Morea | Br. M.M. & Co. |

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc. | †Eastern | Br. M. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 19 — Melbourne, etc. | †Tango Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc. | †Arafura | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Feb. 2 — Melbourne, etc. | †St. Albans | Br. M.M. & Co. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 11 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton | Taksang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 11 noon A. H'kong, C'ton | Kanchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 12 5.00 Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. C.P.S. |
| Nov. 12 5.00 Ningpo | Tsin Ningshao | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 12 5.00 Ningpo | Hsin Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co |
| Nov. 13 5.00 Ningpo | Yungshin | Chi. N. S. S. N. |
| Nov. 13 — Wenchow | Feiching | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 13 1.00 Hongkong, C'ton | Sunning | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 13 — Hongkong, Manila | W. Jessup | Am. Lumber Co. |
| Nov. 14 1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton | Soochow | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 14 — Manila | W. Sequana | Am. S. & B. |
| Nov. 15 — Manila, Hongkong | Shidzuoka Mar | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 16 — Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. C.P.S. |
| Nov. 16 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton | Shantung | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 17 — Hongkong, Manila | P. McKinley | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Nov. 18 — Hongkong | Siberia M. | Jap. T.K.K. |
| Nov. 18 7.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton | Szechuen | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 29 — Hongkong, Manila | P. Jackson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Nov. 30 — Hongkong, Manila | P. Taft | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 1 — Hongkong, Manila | Yokohama M. | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 5 — Hongkong | Taiyo M. | Jap. T.K.K. |
| Dec 11 — Hongkong, Manila | P. Jefferson | Am. Adl. O. Lin |
| Dec. 14 — Hongkong, Manila | P. Cleveland | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 15 — Hongkong | E. of Asia | Br. C.P.S. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 11 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin | Yusang | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 11 noon W. C'foo, T'tsin | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 11 noon T'tsin, Newchwang | Kwangse | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 13 1.00 Chefoo, L. Tientsin | Chungking | Br. B.& S. |
| Nov. 13 2.00 Tsingtao, Dairen | Saikio Maru | Jap. D.K.K. |
| Nov. 13 — Chefoo, Tientsin | Hsinming | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 13 — Newchwang | Hsinwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 13 1.00 Newchwang | Hanyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 13 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 14 2.00 Newchwang | Ichang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 14 — Vladivotok | Shinyue | Chi. S. N. & Co. |
| Nov. 14 D.L. Tsingtao | Yatshing | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 18 9.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen | Chohei Maru | Jap. D.K.K. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangshun | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Luenbo | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 12 D.L. Wuhu | Wosang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kungwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangfoo | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co |
| Nov. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Sutwo | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Whangpu | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangya | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tungting | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangyung | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Klangan | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. B. & S. |

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MAIL

## Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 5 and 6 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

| Time | Range | Time | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1h. 32m. | 8ft. 11in. | 1h. 54m. | 10ft. 7in. |

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

| A.M. | | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | H. | M. |
| 0 | 33 | 0 | 55 |

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

| Mon | | Sun | | Daylight | Dark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Sets | Rises | Sets | | |
| 8.58 a.m. | 7.44 p.m. | 6h. 24m. | 5h. 3m. | 5h. 39m. | 5h. 48m. |

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.23 in.
November 768.0 mm.

## Meteorological Report

November 11, 1923. SICAWEI

| | Nov. 8. | | Nov. 9. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises today at 6.24 | 16 h. | 21 h. | 4 h. | 9 h. |
| Sun sets today at 17.6 | (inches | | | |
| Barometer (variation for 24 hours | 30.40 | 30.40 | 30.37 | 30.37 |
| at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours | +0.15 | +0.04 | −0.04 | −0.12 |
| Wind—Direction | −0.01 | −0.09 | −0.03 | −0.03 |
| Wind—Miles per hour | N | N | N | NNE |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| Humidity % | 53°4 | 44°1 | 46°6 | 56°7 |
| Nebulosity (0-10) | 53 | 83 | 76 | 56 |
| Rainfall, inches | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | — | — | — | — |

SICAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
November 8.

| | | Mean 1923. | 24 hrs. variation. | Previous average (50 yrs.) same period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature (Fahr.) | (Min. 40°3) (Max. 62°2) | 30.42 | +0.19 | 30.24 |
| 30.26 | −0.02 30.22 | 51°2 | −7°1 | 55°1 |
| Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight) | | 38.34 | 0.00 | 43.11 |

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. T. Kreruiff.

Per P.M. s.s. President Pierce from Hongkong: Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. John Arnold, Mrs. J. P. and Miss P. Benton, Lieut. M. Blood, Mr. Robt. Cauvin, Mrs. Chan Chi Shi and son, Mrs. Chun Kum Mun, Mr. Chang Chuckwan, Mrs. S. Feldstein, Messrs. Kan Tong-po, T. K. King, Miss O. Lamuesnaya, Mr. Leung Pouy, Mrs. Peter Lee, Rev. J. Mathewson, Rev. E. T. Milton, Mr. Boris Ostrounoff, Mrs. T. S. Pei, Messrs. Sham Tai-ku, Miss Irene Traux, Messrs. A. Travares, A. C. Tinson, Lieut. D. E. G. Wemyss, Miss L. Williams, Mr. E B Waite, Mrs D D. Loden. Through for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Q. M. Boese, Mr. F. M. Baddeley, Messrs. G. H Hardeman, A. Johannes, Mr. and Mrs F. Gardner, Mrs. D. de Kock, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kisling Mr. G. O. Lindberg, Dr. Elmer Merrill, Messrs. H. McKinley, D. Nottaly, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Sutton, Mr. John Sutor, Mr. P. Vielegas; for Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Boyle; for Kobe: Miss Winifred Holland, Mrs A M[illegible] Mr. H [illegible] Mr. and Mrs L. R [illegible], Mrs. F. T Waddell

# AUCTION SALES


"MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Cable Address: A1, ABC 4th Ed. & Bentley

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153 / Auction Dept. Cent. 6123 / Chinese Department Cent 6126

## AUCTIONS

Favored with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises

### No. 21 Jessfield Road

*On Monday, November 12th, 1923 at 10 a.m.*

### Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries (Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture made by Foreign Manufacturers)

comprising

**Hall.**—Rattan Suite, Mirror back Hat stand, Coir mat etc.

**Study.**—Mahoganystained Bookcase, Lady's Desk, Flat top desk, Chairs, Oblong table, Card table, Carpet etc.

**Drawing Room.**—Tientsin Carpet, Fender, Coal Scuttle, Vases Pictures, Window seat, Teapoys, Lace Curtains, Brass Poles, Carved Mahoganystained Tapestry covered Drawing-Room Suite, Tapestry covered revolving Chair, Round Centre table, Pier Glass with cabinet Column stand, Gramophone etc.

**Dining Room.**—Tientsin carpet, Fender, Pictures, Oscillating Table Fan, Oak marble top column stand, Vases, Carved Dark Oakstained Mirror back Sideboard with cabinet, Dinner wagon, Round Extension dining table, Leather covered dining chairs. Screen and Side table to match, Wall Clock, Curtains, Brass poles, etc.

**Contents of 3 Bedrooms.**—White enamelled Mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Table, Simmon's White Enamelled Bedstead, Mosquito net, Large Oakstained Mirror door wardrobe, Marble top washstand with glass shelf, Oakstained Twin Bedstead with Spring and Hair Mattresses, Mirror, Box Sofa, 2 Brass Single Bedsteads, Barometer, Wardrobe, etc., etc.

**Bath Room.**—Oil Stove, Electric Iron, Large Tin Box, White Enamelled Cabinet, Mirror with glass shelf, Humphrey's Nickle Geyser, Lavatory Basin, Enamelled Iron Bath etc.

Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Good Electric Fittings throughout
also
1 Fine toned Upright Piano by Wernam, London
On view Saturday & Sunday

Favored with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction within the premises

### No. 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner of Route du Lieutenant Petiot (near back of Auto Castle)

*On Tuesday, 13th November 1923 Commencing at 10 a.m.*

the whole of the Excellent

### Household Furniture and Sundries

comprising:

**Hall.**—5-colored umbrella vase, Dark stained hat and umbrella stand, pictures, coir mat, etc.

**Dining Room.**—Matting, fire brasses, fender, Spring couch, Oak stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension table, chairs, small table, G. E. Oscillating fan, folding table, E. P. and glass ware, crockery, brass and porcelain vases, Fancy electric light with shade, mantle piece, wall clock, pictures, etc., etc.

**Contents of Six Bedrooms.**—Mattings, octagon tables, teak leather seated chairs, easy chairs, White enamelled bevelled mirror door wardrobes, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, pedestals, chairs, white enamelled brass mounted twin bedsteads, square table, arm chairs, oak and mahogany stained bevelled mirror back dressing tables, bevelled mirror door wardrobes, chest of drawers, washstands, Oak and white enamelled wooden bedsteads, hair mattress, cupboards, rugs, toilet crockery, bed linen, wall mirrors, pictures, books, curtains, etc., etc.

**Pantry and Kitchen.**—Large ice chest, meat safe, dresser, filter, cooking range, tables, cooking utensils, etc.

On View Monday

### SPECIAL FUR AUCTION

*In Front Salesroom on Wednesday next, 14th inst.*

*Commencing at 10.30 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.*

### A Consignment of Superb Furs

Consisting of

Fox Fur, Squirrel Fur, Thibet and Dongchow Lamb Skins, Sheep skin Crosses & Coats, Black Sheep skin Crosses, Fox leg Fur, White Rabbit, Weasel and Cat Skins etc.
VALUABLE SILVER TIPPED SABLE COATS, FINE BLACK SEAL SKIN COAT, GREY LAMB SKIN COAT, FOX FUR ROBES, SQUIRREL BACK AND BACK FURS.
ALSO
FUR MUFFS, Stoles &c. of different kinds.
TIGER and LEOPARD SKIN RUGS.

On view from Monday to day of sale when catalogues will be ready.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD
AT NOON SHARP
1 VERY FINE POLAR BEAR SKIN

### CARGO AUCTION

*On Thursday, November 15th, 1923 At 2.30 p.m.*

Gramophones, Toilet Soap, Cream, Powder, Perfumery, Tubs, Buckets, Frying Pans, Scoops, Chocolates, Gent's and Lady's Leather Boots, Pen Nibs, Sample Piece-goods, Clocks, Ash Trays, Shaving Mirrors, Thermos Flasks, Money Purses, Electric Lamps, Table and Dessert Forks and Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Hammers, Axes, Asbestos Mats, Brushes, Enamelled Ware, Aluminium Ware, Sterling Pastes, Night Latches, Door Locks, Cooking Utensils, Tin Boxes, Clothes Dryers, Padlocks, Clothes Wringers, Pictures, Combs, Advertising Placards, Socks, Ribbons, Cigarettes, Glass Shades, Half Hose.

And

One New 5 H.P. Marine Motor Engine, Kerosene Consumption.
One Contra Pole High Frequency Violet Ray Generator.

On view Wednesday and Thursday

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road

## W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

will sell by Public Auction within their Godown

No. 40 A Kiangse Road

On

Tuesday, November 13, 1923
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

150 Bags American Flour slightly damaged

Sundry Cargo

Comprising:

A quantity of ladies' leather belts and gentlemen's leather leggings and strong water tight boots (suitable for policemen)
A quantity of handy steel cash boxes
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## Repairing The Constitution

(Continued from Page 29)

of three-fourths of the States, demand a referendum, within ninety days after passage, of any law of the House of Representatives, and that upon such referendum a majority of all the votes cast should declare its effectiveness or nullity.

A referendum amendment of an unusual nature under our system of government, with the legislative and executive departments quite distinctly set apart, was that presented by Senator Bristow of Kansas declaring that if Congress fails to enact measures recommended by the President he shall refer such measures to the people for determination, at the next regular Congressional election.

It frequently happens that what appears to be a necessitous demand for a certain amendment really is not. For example, as the Constitution is silent as to the period during which a State may act upon a proposed amendment it was assumed that an amendment once proposed remained before that States until definitely accepted or rejected. Acting on this theory in 1873, the Senate of Ohio adopted a resolution ratifying the second of the twelve amendments submitted to the States by Congress in 1789, but then rejected. Some legislators felt certain that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary to limit this offering period and seven resolutions were proposed with that object in view. But a specific amendment of this nature is plainly unnecessary, for it is an easy matter to add each to proposed amendment the period during which it will be open for ratification, as was done with the Eighteenth Amendment.

The next amendment to the Constitution will probably embrace changes in the dates of the sessions of Congress, the date of the Presidential inauguration, and in the method of electing the Presidential term. In this respect, the most popular plan appears to be a six-year term with no re-eligibility. This conclusion is based not only on the tremendous number of resolutions introduced proposing such changes in the Constitution, but also on the emphasis with which these changes are urged.

It is probable also that in the near future an amendment will be adopted permitting the President "to approve if so much of any measure passing the two houses as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions to be subject to the same rules as now." Since 1873 this proposition has been advanced sixty-four times. This is another indication of the growing power of the Executive. From 1822 to 1899 sixteen amendments were introduced in the endeavor to lessen rather than enlarge the veto power. They provided that a majority vote of Congress be sufficient to override a Presidential veto. The agitation in this direction was due largely to the wholesale use of the veto power by President Cleveland to an extent never known before or since.

Mere quantity is not always an indication of the probability of the adoption of an amendment touching the subject covered therein. A few zealous individuals by the methodical introduction of resolutions on a subject are capable of giving a numerical importance to that topic not in keeping with its intrinsic merit. For instance, from 1900 to 1911 Messrs. Underwood, Hardwick and Kitchin presented sixteen amendments calling for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, but it is obvious that it would be impossible to get thirty-six States out of the forty-eight to agree to such a repeal. A few zealous advocates of the idea of Federal prohibition of polygamy have been able to introduce fifty amendments on that topic, but with the practically complete disappearance of the practice, and with laws on the subject in every State, a Federal amendment declaring its prohibition is quite unnecessary.

The great majority of the amendments presented in Congress stand but little chance of ever being accepted—in fact, of ever getting beyond the preliminary stages. They serve the useful purpose, however, of showing the trend of the times, as well as reflecting quite clearly the reaction upon certain classes of population of the historical event or events which brought about their proposal.


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## W. C. T. U. To Be Held November 22

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union has postponed its regular monthly meeting until November 22, owing to the special meetings held by Rev. Keyte, in Union Church, throughout this week.

Miss Christine Tinling, who has just returned from a trip to Korea, and who has travelled throughout the length and breadth of China, presenting the scientific aspect of Total Abstinence to schools and colleges, will give a lecture on her travels, illustrated by 50 lantern slides, made from her own photographs. As she is on her way to India for a three months' stay there, the meeting will take the form of a "Farewell" to her, though it is hoped she will return later on after a rest in England and the U. S. A. to resume her work in this country.

Tea will be served by the Executive, between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m. at which time the meeting will begin punctually and will last until about 6.30.

Representatives of the National W.C.T.U., and the Shanghai Total Abstinence League, will be present. Members are invited to bring their men-folk and other friends.


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## Ningpo Building Model Jail For 2,000 Prisoners

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Ningpo, Nov. 9.—Within the North Gate of Ningpo City, near the Church Missionary Society Hospital and Church Missionary Society Girl's School, a new jail is being built. The construction began last week, and will be completed next year.

The jail occupies more than five acres of land. There will be built four blocks of living rooms. Each block has twenty rooms which can hold 500 prisoners. There are two working shops, six hospitals, one bath room, and one reform hall. Vacant ground is being prepared for a play-ground.

Mr. Chiang Cheng-Tan, the Prefect of Ningpo, and Mr. Chin Hsiao P'u, the Head of the Ningpo Police Station, have asked Messrs. Wang Hsui-Fang and Chao Chi-P'u to inspect and supervise the work.

## Duty Recommended On Malting Barley

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 9.—It is understood that the Treasury Committee has recommended to the Cabinet a duty on malting barley.

### Vessels Due

| | |
|---|---|
| Angkor, *Marseilles* | Nov. 11 |
| Autolycus, *Liverpool* | Nov. 11 |
| Changsha, *Hankow* | Nov. 19 |
| Chohei Maru, *Dairen* | Nov. 14 |
| E. of Canada, *Hongkong* | Nov. 19 |
| E. of Russia, *Vancouver* | Nov. 16 |
| Fengtien, *Tientsin* | Nov. 18 |
| Hsinchang, *Hongkong* | Nov. 13 |
| Hakuai Maru, *Osaka* | Nov. 15 |
| Haean, *Foochow* | Nov. 11 |
| Holstein, *Hamburg* | Nov. 16 |
| Hakaii Maru, *Hongkong* | Nov. 14 |
| Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* | Nov. 13 |
| Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* | Nov. 11 |
| Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* | Nov. 11 |
| Hsinming, *Tientsin* | Nov. 11 |
| Japan, *Calcutta* | Nov. 16 |
| Kiangshin, *Hankow* | Nov. 18 |
| Kiangteen, *Hankow* | Nov. 19 |
| Kamo Maru *Kobe* | Nov. 15 |
| Kiangfoo, *Hankow* | Nov. 12 |
| Kumano Maru, *Osaka* | Nov. 12 |
| Kungwo, *Hankow* | Nov. 11 |
| Kiangwah, *Hankow* | Nov. 13 |
| Kiangsing, *Tientsin* | Nov. 14 |
| Kiangyung, *Hankow* | Nov. 16 |
| Kiangyu, *Hankow* | Nov. 14 |
| Kiangan, *Hankow* | Nov. 17 |
| Kiangping, *Chinwangtao* | Nov. 12 |
| Kutwo, Hankow | Nov. 17 |
| Luenyi, *Hankow* | Nov. 19 |
| Luchow, *Hongkong* | Nov. 12 |
| Liangchow, *Hongkong* | Nov. 14 |
| Niigata Maru, *Nagoya* | Nov. 11 |
| Nyanza, *Kobe* | Nov. 16 |
| Ngankin, *Hankow* | Nov. 17 |
| Omi Maru, *Osaka* | Nov. 18 |
| Oanfa, *New York* | Nov. 13 |
| Pingwo, *Hankow* | Nov. 18 |
| Pres. McKinley, *Seattle* | Nov. 15 |
| Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* | Nov. 19 |
| Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco* | Nov. 18 |
| Suiyang, *Hongkong* | Nov. 19 |
| Sarpedon *Liverpool* | Nov. 15 |
| Szechuen, *Hongkong* | Nov. 15 |
| Saikio Maru, *Dairen* | Nov. 11 |
| Shantung, *Tsingtao* | Nov. 15 |
| Shidzuoka Maru, *Seattle* | Nov. 14 |
| Shuntien, *Tientsin* | Nov. 11 |
| Suiwo, *Hankow* | Nov. 14 |
| Tanda, *Calcutta* | Nov. 18 |
| Tjibesar, *Rotterdam* | Nov. 15 |
| Tjibodas, *Batavia* | Nov. 15 |
| Toonan, *Newchwang* | Nov. 12 |
| Tuckwo, *Hankow* | Nov. 15 |
| Tsukuba Maru, *Yokohama* | Nov. 15 |
| Tungting, *Hankow* | Nov. 15 |
| Tungchow, *Tientsin* | Nov. 14 |
| Tungshing, *Hongkong* | Nov. 14 |
| Wenchow, *Hankow* | Nov. 18 |
| Woosung, *Hankow* | Nov. 16 |
| Whangpu, *Hankow* | Nov. 14 |
| W. Sequana, *S. Francisco* | Nov. 13 |
| West Jessup *Portland* | Nov. 11 |
| Wuchang, *Hankow* | Nov. 11 |
| Yatshing, *Hongkong* | Nov. 12 |
| Yingchow, *Hongkong* | Nov. 17 |
| Yungshin, *Ningpo* | Nov. 13 |


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MAGAZINE

# The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1923

# How the Ancient Spartan Code Made a Modern Child Champion

## *Early Bedtime, No Candy, Outdoor Games and Mother's "Don'ts" Built the "Pig-Tailed Wonder Girl" at the Peak of Tennis Players*

Helen Wills, Champion Tennis Player. Her Latest Pictures as a Freshman This Fall at California University.

The Spartan Girl as Conceived by Allan Clark in His Famous Statue.

Lobbing a Long One Across the Net.

A Quick Pickup of an Opponent's Hot Return.

Miss Wills Is a Flash at the Net.

Miss Wills Shaking Hands with Miss Kathleen McKane, British Star, Whom She Beat in Straight Sets.

ENGLAND boasts that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. And Mrs. Clarence Wills says the woman's tennis championship of America was won, not on the courts of Forest Hills, but in the nursery, dining-room and backyard of a California bungalow.

Mrs. Wills is the mother of seventeen-year-old Helen Wills, California's child marvel who defeated Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory in two straight sets at the last National Woman's Tennis Tournament, thereby wresting from Mrs. Mallory the crown she had worn for seven years.

Experts will tell you Helen Wills triumphed because of her cannon-ball serve, her dazzling volleys, her other tricky strokes. But Mrs. Wills shakes her head and smiles. Helen won, she says, because she had been living by a code ever since she could walk—a code two thousand years old.

"Live simply, think cleanly, be brave," Spartan mothers told their children in the seventh century B. C. And Spartan boys grew up to be like the famous three hundred of Leonidas who held the pass at Thermopylae against the Persian host until the last man perished.

"Live simply, think cleanly, be brave," Dr. and Mrs. Wills told Helen. And Helen, before she grew up, became a champion.

Spartan children ate little meat. Vegetables, grains and goat's milk were their principal items of diet. Fruits, nuts and olives were allowed, but few sweets. Sundown was bedtime for the Spartan child. All his games were played out-of-doors; the enclosed gymnasium was unknown to the Spartans. Grit was their watchword. Every reader of history knows the story of the Spartan boy who allowed a fox to gnaw his vitals while he refused to cry out.

The code by which Helen Wills was reared parallels the Spartan code in almost every particular. Though she is a modern girl, living in the up-to-date city of Berkeley, just graduated from high school and now entering California University, her life has been as simple, clean and vigorous as that of some daughter of Greece competing in the first Olympic games.

Helen's father is a leading Pacific Coast surgeon. When Helen was only two, he and Mrs. Wills mapped out a so-called plan of life for their child. It was not bizarre or radical. Many of its rules are the old common-sense rules of the copy-books. They did not dream in the beginning of making her a champion of anything. They simply wanted their daughter to be one hundred per cent healthy. And she is.

Helen Wills eats very little meat. Hers is a vegetable-cereal-and-milk diet. She is fond of fruits, nuts and olives. She is also fond of candy. But, with the exception of an occasional lemon lollypop, she has not been allowed to touch sweetmeats.

Her bedtime since she was a little girl has been ten o'clock. Even when she began to put up her back hair and to let down her dresses, this did not vary. There was a big dance at Forest Hills on the eve of the championship match. Helen begged to be allowed to stay up "just for a little while." The elite of sportdom and society was to attend, and she, as the star contestant for Mrs. Mallory's crown, would have been the belle of the ball.

"No, indeed!" said Mrs. Wills to her plea. "Bedtime's ten o'clock. It makes no difference if the Prince of Wales is to be there."

And so, when Helen Wills took the court next day and began to batter over her fast ones, she played with nine hours' sound sleep sparkling in her eyes and strengthening her arm.

Outdoor exercise, the basis of the Spartan code, is likewise the basis of Helen Wills' training. She declares that, if she had her way, she would close up every child's gymnasium in the country and put the children to playing outdoor games exclusively.

There was a time when Helen donned a middy blouse and knickers, went to the "gym" and swung Indian clubs and dumbbells. But she hated it. When she protested to her father and mother, they told her at first to be patient, for they believed the regularity of gymnasium drill would be more beneficial than any games. But finally they yielded to her wishes.

Dr. Wills had a tennis court built in his backyard. He himself was an enthusiastic player. Every afternoon he would come home from the office and have a set with Helen before dinner. That was when Helen was twelve. She "adored" to play with her father. Very soon she was his equal. Before long she was beating him game after game. The champion was budding in the school girl, and the gymnasium exercises were discontinued.

"From that time on, I never played any other sport," says Helen Wills. "Basketball and hockey never appealed to me strongly. I like to swim, but dad kept urging me to play tennis.

**Her Forehand Strokes Are Deadly.**

With the Coveted Cup She Won from Mrs. Molla Mallory.

So I went to Oakland and it was there I met the cream of the California stars—Johnston, McLaughlin, Griffin, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Marie Wagner and the Kinsey boys

"I would watch them. Just watching taught me a lot. Then my game began to get better. Occasionally I played with and against the stars. Before long I was beating many of the best women players on the Coast."

Two years ago Helen Wills, then only fifteen, was sent East by the California Lawn Tennis Association. Pretty, polite, shy and modest, with two big braids down her back, she was called "the pigtail child champion" by the sporting writers.

She distinguished herself that year by winning the girls' title. The following year she was runner-up in the National finals, losing to Mrs. Marrory by only two strokes.

This year her victory was overwhelming. She set the pace from the start and before the first set was over, the tremendous gallery knew that "the queen was dead" and was shouting, "Long live the queen!" The match and the title went to Miss Wills, 6-2, 6-1.

# Negligee Novelties

Photos by Pathe Studio Co.

**THE NEGLIGEE GOWN** has gradually climbed from its lowly place in the boudoir to the drawing-room. And now it is an accepted costume for the informal tea or reception. It is developed in the softest fabrics, combining cobwebby lace and the brilliancy of metal cloths. Indeed, it knows no limits of splendor. It has also decided possibilities to accent the personality of its wearer with its shaded simplicity or its luxurious embellishment. Some of the new negligee gowns of the season are pictured to-day, giving a fair idea of the latitude of taste permitted.

FOR the woman who appreciates subtleties of color and line, the new negligee gowns have been especially designed. The hostess now selects her chiffon robe as an accepted costume for the ultra-smart informal occasion.

Glittering softly against a sheer chiffon background lies a wide bertha collar of metal lace.

The lines of this model are really quite simple. It is the metal lace trimming which gives it its note of elegance; one length falling gracefully into a side panel and another stitched to the lower extremity of the chiffon robe.

A sheaf of satin ribbon is tied into a becoming bustle bow and used as a background for the transparent panel of lace.

Lace scallops, turned on a diagonal, create the picturesque effect of another gown. Two shades of chiffon are selected for the original robe, the lighter tone forming the neckline and sleeves and peeping once again through the soft drapery where the train begins and ends.

A "V" is cut at the back of the deeper shade of chiffon, in keeping with the graceful line which follows in the trimming and terminates the same design at the pointed train.

Sleeves, side panels, draperies and cape effect—all in one: this is the artistic achievement of the swirling robe. The sparkling trimming is provided by the crystal girdle and silver strings, which fall in a shower over the skirt.

Such unusual lines offer possibilities to the hostess whose special charm lies in her poise. For this model can only be worn successfully by the woman who knows how to use her arms and hands gracefully.

Conservative in silhouette, yet fairly blazing with a myriad colorful stones, the negligee gown worn by the famous French actress, Spinelly, at home proves an interesting contrast. The silk crepe shows a printed design of paisley, which offers an opportunity for intricate bead embroidery.

Madame, in her French residence, does not overlook the asset to her natural beauty of a colorful bandeau. Straight and classic is the one pictured, and its complements are the three-drop earrings and the graduated strings of pearls worn as a necklace.

# WHAT WOMEN WEAR

*—By Anne Rittenhouse*

A woman tries on a new hat for two purposes.

First she wants to see whether it is becoming, whether it looks smart, distinguished.

Quite as important with the more discriminating sort of purchaser is the question whether the hat is comfortable. And the more women have to spend on their hats, seemingly, the more intent they are that their hats should be perfectly comfortable. To be comfortable a hat must be light. This is characteristic of what the merchants glibly refer to as "the high class trade," and this is no doubt because women who have money aplenty—and of course that is what the merchant means by "high class"—usually have leisure also. The woman of leisure nowadays spends by far the greater part of her day outdoors.

If you are buying a hat to be worn only for the half hour that it takes to get from your rooms to your office or the hour that you knock off for luncheon, then you don't think so much about its lightness. But if you put it on after breakfast to leave on all the morning and possibly to wear right through luncheon, then you assuredly do want it light.

The sport hat—of the type that a woman actually wears when she plays golf or tennis—must be light. The heavy equestrian hats that used to be considered essential to good form have given way to flexible shapes of lightest felt or pliant straw. English women, they say, are especially insistent on hats of light weight, and this is because, even more than American women, they spend their days out of doors in spring, summer and autumn.

Doubtless the lightness of hair hats has had something to do with

Turban of hair braid shaded from henna to yellow with little horns of plaited taffeta over ears.

their continued vogue. Hair braid is used in some of the new close-fitting hats in interesting ways. The sketch shows one of the most unusual of these. The light frame is entirely covered with flat ringlets of hair braid shaded from a true henna to yellow. Very good imitations of rams' horns made of henna colored taffeta are placed over the ears at either side.

Maybe plaid will come into fashion for frocks. It is here in cloth skirts and it is not ignored in blouses. It is at the topnotch of fashion in sport capes. Then why not in frocks?

When American clothes makers went to Paris in a swarm to alight upon the new French fashions and bring them back to an eagerly waiting American public, they found an astonishing amount of lattice-work craftily built on the surface of the garment. It was not woven in a pattern; it was made of braid, of embroidery, and, newer still, of small bias bands of material.

Mme. Renee, who likes simple clothes, which, in turn, are particularly liked by Americans, achieved the patterning of her frocks through bias bands. Sometimes she covered the entire gown with a lattice-work of braid or of fine cords. Milliners immediately began to put bias bands and pipings over the surface of fabric hats. So the fashion, quickly launched, was broadly accepted.

"Why not plaid taffeta frocks?" asked one designer of her staff.

"Why not?" was the rejoinder. So plaid taffeta frocks were launched. The sketch shows one.

Paul Caret, of Paris, invented this unusual frock, and as the real "Paul Caret" is Lady Edgerton, she remembered, probably, the popularity of such Victorian gowns. It is in yellow and blue colors. The taffeta is supple

This street frock from Paul Caret, of Paris, is of yellow and blue plaid taffeta with a row of buttons down front and tiers of flounces across back. The sleeves are ruffled from elbow to wrist. This is modified Victorian.

and graceful, therefore it lends itself to the treatment of multiple ruffles, which are placed across the back of the skirt and in the sleeves.

A curious trick in this taffeta frock is a row of buttons, blue ones at that, which run from neck to hem, giving service as they go. There is no end of these colored bone and galalith buttons this season. They fasten sweaters, they are used on blouses, on jumper jackets, and one odd frock has squares of them used like handkerchiefs. They do not hide from the light; they are vivid, conspicuous. Turquoise blue and carnelian red came into fashion under the Egyptian influence, so both colors go into buttons. There are also curious shell buttons, such as the Pacific people paint, decorate and wear as ornaments.

These ruffles across the back of this particular frock are significant, as they are part and parcel of a Victorian movement to make the back of a skirt fluffy and conspicuous. Further, they indicate a return to the bustle. There is no longer reason to deny this tendency. The best dressmakers offer it to the public.

The history of the evolution of pockets or their substitutes would present a broad survey of the whole history of costume.

The watch, it is said, had everything to do with the development of the conventional pocket now found in men's coats. Sir Walter Raleigh's coat was not embellished with many pockets—but then Sir Walter Raleigh didn't carry a watch.

In many Oriental countries the wide, tightly drawn girdle on a man's costume does service for pockets. It is characteristic of the Jap to carry his small folded fan in his girdle, and the Persian merchant, or scribe, so they say, can carry the whole paraphernalia of his business transactions securely tucked in his wide girdle.

The pocket has become enormously important in women's clothes within the last ten or twelve months—not the Victorian pocket tucked away discreetly in the folds of a bouffant skirt, but the pocket that asserts itself boldly somewhere about the costume—anywhere so long as it is conspicuous.

And the reason for this?

The ornamental handkerchiefs, to be sure.

First they were small squares of colored linen, notably green, and no smart French street frocks seemed to be complete without at least one green handkerchief. Often these handkerchiefs were sewn into the pocket by the dressmaker. The larger bandana or batik handkerchief succeeded. One of the ways this was displayed was hanging from a pocket.

So pockets became quite essential, and they persist in the new clothes even when they are not the excuse for a decorative handkerchief, but are a bit of decoration all by themselves.

It is a favorite trick to have just one pocket on your jaquette or slip-on blouse—placed over the right hip and accentuated by one long silk tassel. Sometimes sweaters of knitted wool or silk show this same partiality for the ornamental tassel and pocket. In place of the usual tassel of strands of silk the tassel idea may be carried out in ends of ribbon. This is the device employed in the wash

Wash blouse of white handkerchief linen with narrow green binding.

blouse of white handkerchief linen shown in the sketch. It has a narrow border of green around its various edges and green ribbon of the same shade forms a necktie—which doesn't tie, by the way—and the tassel on the small patch pocket at the right side.

## Dedicated To All Sweet Girls

*(With all due apologies to Mr. Punch)*

When Nancy dropped her handbag down into the grass,
She lost her little powder-puff and her looking glass;
She lost her comb and lip-salve and all the rouge as well,
And what to do without them poor Nancy couldn't tell.
She searched among the grasses, she dabbled in the dew,
Till the clouds skimmed westward and the Sun shone through;
The summer days had taught her to sympathise enough
With sorrows of a maiden who'd lost her powder puff!
He was very chivalrous, and loved her, I suppose,
So started in a moment a-powdering her nose
With wee golden freckles, and it didn't finish there,
For the Wind came caressing and curling of her hair.
He twisted it to ripples, and oh! the dainty grace
Of all the little ringlets that he blew about her face;
The Rain brought a color that no "Paris Bloom" could match.
(Already she'd a dimple to shame a beauty patch!)
So Nancy learned the secrets the courtly three could teach;
And when they kissed and left her, she was pretty as a peach;
Her skin was palely golden, her hair was copper flecked.
Oh! never was a princess so prettily bedecked,
So royally assisted such beauty to attain
By three gallant gentlemen— the Sun, the Wind, the Rain.
So Nancy left her powder-puff somewhere upon a down,
And Nancy went to London—the envy of the town!

## The Women Of China

*By Thomas Steep*

We were walking in the Forbidden City, Peking's assemblage of white marble courts, red walls, imposing gateways, high belfries, gilt temples and lacquered pillars supporting yellow roofs—as magnificent a picture as any on earth. The little Chinese girl, in a blue jacket and short, gold-brocaded skirt, stood profiled against the marble steps, her jet black hair combed back, her straight bangs flattened against her forehead.

"I wish I spoke Cantonese," she said.

"I wish I spoke Manchu," said her companion.

Both were Chinese women of the new generation. Both spoke English with ease; yet, although each was fluent in a Chinese dialect—one in that of Canton and the other in that of Peking—they were able to converse between themselves only in English. It almost stunned you, the spectacle of these bobbed-haired, college-bred Chinese flappers who had to employ an Occidental language to express their thoughts.

Yet, while they are by no means numerous in proportion to the 200,000,000 women and girls in China, they confront you everywhere. Sometimes, in Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai or Canton, you hear them chatting, not in English, perhaps, but in Chinese, when two of them happen to speak the same dialect, but anyway you recognise them by their bobbed hair, their big feet and the characteristic trimness which they have gained from contact with the Western world. They represent in China, in their bright, school-girlish way, the universal awakening of the feminine mind which is raising the status of woman-kind in all downtrodden countries on this earth, and when China becomes a progressive nation it will be due as much to the Chinese women as to the Chinese men, if not more. Enough of enlightened men China has already; the trouble with them is that they are corrupt. Enough of enlightened women she will never have, for they are incorruptible.

The smart Chinese girl is on a par with her American sister. Generally she has an advantage in a knowledge of conditions in two hemispheres. She has the same firm opinion concerning the right of women to participate in public business. She bobs her hair. She wears low-heeled, square-toed shoes and she is moved to pity by the sight of a Chinese baby whose feet are bound or of an old woman hobbling along on two stubs of feet which had been crippled by the binding process in infancy. She ignores the teachings of Confucius as being too antiquated, and she abhors the old system of deciding fitness for office by examinations in the classics as being unsuitable for modern China. And she recognises the Chinese man as her foe who frowns upon any progress in her emancipation as likely to threaten his supremacy. In China, as elsewhere, man is reluctant to concede to woman the rights he enjoys.

It is easy, perhaps, to overstate the number and the importance of the intellectual women in China. A few of them in Peking may be much in evidence, while the countless myriads of women in the interior are still sunk in abysmal darkness, the domestic beasts of burden, the wives of cavemen. Of those who are awakened, few as yet participate in public affairs, because there is no government. But they talk.

Nowhere in China do they talk more than they do in Canton, where the young progressives of both sexes have thrived under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and it is in Canton whose the woman have aroused most deeply the animosity of their masculine rulers. I happened to be in Canton when stern measures were taken to put down the women.

And this was the way of it:

Canton is governed by a municipal legislative board composed entirely of men. These gray-headed wiseacres, garbed in flow-

(Continued on Page 6)


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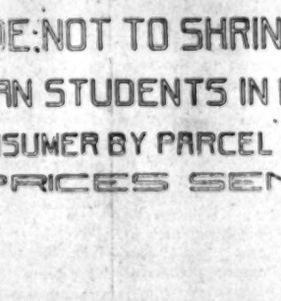

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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1923

## Standard Cars For 1924 Have Many Improvements

Although in their general design the 11 h.p. and 14 h.p. Standard light cars for 1924 (China Motors) follow the lines of the highly successful 1923 models, important improvements that have been made in the bodywork have effect in greatly increasing passenger comfort, while detail variations in the chassis will still further enhance their enviable reputation in respect of durability, smoothness of running, ease of upkeep and economy in maintenance.

In the four-seated all-weather bodywork, the front seats are no longer separate and detachable but form a thickly upholstered and well-sprung unit of which the framing is attached to and assists to support the body sides. Another variation, resulting in improved appearance, is the lengthening of the bonnet and scuttle of the 14 h.p. cars, which in turn has brought the driving screen and the rear end of the scuttle nearer to the front seat occupants; the double panelled screen now slopes rearward at a pleasing and effective angle instead of being vertical.

A really notable development in both the 11 h.p. and 14 h.p. cars, and one which cannot fail to be greatly appreciated by users, is an entirely new type of all-weather hood and side panelling, which may be held to represent as great an advance upon the original Standard all-weather requipment—now so widely copied—as the latter were upon the hood and flexible side curtains they displaced. With the four-seated cars there are but four detachable units in the side panelling, each consisting of a transparent centre secured to a cloth covered wood framing, the latter having a stiffening frame of steel tube; two extensions of the tubing project downwards and form pegs that are inserted into sockets in the tops of the doors and support the panels without turn buttons, snap-fasteners or other supplementary fittings.

When the hood is erected and the doors are closed the top edges of the panels press firmly against a grooved cant rail—a strip of wood secured permanently to the hood framing and divided at its centre to enable it to fold back with the hood. There are no loose pieces filling-in strips or valances; the four units are self-contained in affording full protection and excluding draughts, their front and back edges closed abutting one another or the driving screen. This scheme assuredly provides all the advantages of a folding to saloon without the weight and relatively high cost of the latter.

The side panels when out of use are stored in a special compartment behind the upholstery and with the car in its open form the rear ones will serve effectually as a transverse screen for the protection of the rear passengers. Thus arranged, as when used normally at the sides, they open with the doors. All or any of the panels can also be used for side protection with the hood lowered.

A new material has been selected for the hood covering of all models; it is a black waterproof twill, extremely durable and not liable to crack or leak in any climate or when frequently folded and opened out.

Among the modifications in the 14 h.p. chasis may be mentioned the silent chain drive in place of belt drive for the dynamo, affording certainty in operation without the occasional need for belt adjustment; a double-plate

STANDARD MOTOR CAR

clutch; a higher valve lift with a consequent increase in engine efficiency; and rear brakes of still larger diameter and frictional area.

In the 11 h.p. chassis the flywheel is now enclosed and serves, in place of the alumium disc previously used, to lift the oil to catch-pits and channels from which it is conveyed to the connecting rod troughs and main bearings. The crankcase has been stiffened-up and the rear crankshaft bearing considerably lengthened, the effect being to enhance the smoothness of running under all conditions. The brakes of this model also have been greatly enlarged, now having drums of 14in. diameter; the frame has additional cross-bracing members; pressed-steel hollow-spoked wheels will be standard; and a gear driven from the speedometer is taken off the gearbox.

The following is a brief summary of the specification of the two chassis: 11 h.p. Four-cylinders 68 X 90 mm. (1,307 c.c.) magneto ignition, overhead valves, plate clutch, three speed gearbox with right-hand control, worm drive, 710 X 90 mm. cord tyres; wheelbase 8ft. 9in., track 3ft. 14 h.p. Four-cylinders, 75 X 110 mm. (1,944 c.c.) magneto ignition, overhead valves, dry doubleplate clutch, four speeds with right-hand control, worm drive, 765 X 105 mm. cord tires, wheelbase 9ft. 8in., track 4ft. 6in.

An exceptional amount of legroom, wide and comfortably upholstered seats and a remarkably complete equipment characterise all models on both 11 h.p. and 14 h.p. chassis, the range of bodywork including two seaters with capacious "boots" and large double dickey seats. In addition, there is the 14 h.p. saloon which, with four doors, has been considerably improved both in appearance and in passenger comfort and convenience; each of the doors affords an unusually wide and clear opening without the use of sliding or tip-up seats.

Despite the specified improvements in bodywork and chasis, the manufacturing program for 1924 has permitted prices to be considerably reduced.

When the high quality of workmanship, material and finish inseparably associated with Standard Light Cars is borne in mind, together with the commendable features of the chassis design and bodywork, it will be realised that the 1923 prices represent remarkable value. As a further accompaniment, there is the clear evidence in the improvements that have been made that the Standard Motor Company's long-established policy of keeping the interests of the owner-driver constantly in view is being continued with most excellent effect.

## Watch Street Cars Or They Will Get You

1.—It is dangerous to follow too closely behind a moving street car. If the car stops suddenly the automobile driver (especially if he is riding the car rails) may find it impossible to avoid a collision. Or the car may turn at a direct intersection and crowd you between the car and the curb. Then, too, a person may jump from the car directly in the path of your automobile.

2.—The driver should stop his automobile not less than ten feet back of a standing street car and remain there until the car starts up again. If there is a safety zone, drivers in some cities are allowed to pass the car, provided they proceed cautiously and keep at least eight feet from the side of the car.

3.—Some drivers take dangerous chances in crowding between a trolley car and the curb, or between any other object where the clearance is too small.

4.—Drivers should not attempt to pass on the right of a street car going in the same direction. A car may be coming in the opposite direction, or pedestrians who were hidden by the car may be injured. Always sound horn when passing a car, no matter what its direction may be.

5.—Automobiles have frequently been hit by the rear end of a car when the car was turning a corner. At turns the end of the car swings out and extends several feet beyond the tracks. Watch for curves.

6.—Always remember that the street car runs on tracks and cannot arbitarily change its course. It is therefore the driver's responsibility to watch out for cars, rather than the motorman's to watch for automobiles.

## 95 New Features In 1924 Buick, Due Here Soon

New Buick four-wheel brakes, easy to adjust and positive in action.

Larger bodies of entirely new design throughout.

Radiator new in design and construction.

New large size filler base and radiator cap.

New hood to conform to new radiator and bodies.

New water-tight hood hinge.

New open hood support.

New crowned fenders.

New design lamps to harmonize with new radiator and body lines.

New weather-proof strip on top of windshield.

New windshield, opening outward, anchored in rubber, extra wide vision.

New windshield bracket, exceptionally strong and pleasing in design.

New frame, extra heavily reinforced front and rear.

Long wheelbase—120 and 128 inches.

New instruments, instrument board and light conform to lamp design.

New dust aprons.

New gasoline tank — extra strength, fully covered.

New flush ventilator with baffle plates.

New flush-fitting wide doors.

New bumper plates on doors.

New extra seats of unusual width.

New seat positions insure greatest comfort.

New aluminum-bound running boards.

New six-cylinder Buick Valve-in-Head motor with all parts automatically lubricated.

New removable cylinder head.

New cup to push rods; adjustment on rocker arms all automatically lubricated.

Silchrome exhaust valves.

New design double valve springs.

Valve stems and springs automatically lubricated by force feed from rocker arms.

New straight rocker arm shaft carrying oil to rocker arms and push rods.

New self-centering design valve spring cap and key.

New large camshaft.

New large camshaft bearings.

New automatic lubrication of camshaft bearings.

New large crankshaft—exceptionally carefully balanced.

New large crankshaft bearings.

New force feed lubrication to crankshaft bearings.

New long connecting rods.

New force feed lubrication to connecting rod bearings.

New type connecting rod piston pin attachment.

New long pistons.

New large piston pins.

New large timing gears.

New force feed lubrication to timing gears.

New camshaft gears.

New large water pump bearings.

Water pump shaft bearing automatically lubricated.

New large pump packing with brass glands.

New large distributer breaker cam.

New design square inlet manifold.

New design lower half crankcase extra strength.

New large oil pump at lowest point in crankcase—free from sediment.

New style mud pan, very secure, carily removable.

New location for oil drain at lowest point in case.

New detachable motor arms on crankcase giving extra strength.

New positive heavy clutch spring.

New reinforced fan with long hubs.

New baffle in transmission insuring correct passage of all lubricant.

New brake disc or rear axle with new spiders.

New third members to correspond to longer wheelbase.

Extension on rear spring axle seats for convenience in placing jack.

New reverse Elliott type front axles.

New and heavy I-beam front axle forging section.

New enlarged king bolt and king bolt bushing.

New metal cap to protect top of king bolt.

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(Continued on Page 5)


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| Buick 6 | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Buick 4 | ,, | (latest model) |
| Dort | ,, | (brand new) |
| Hupmobile | ,, | (model 1922) |
| Haynes 6 | ,, | (just as new) |
| Columbia | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Hudson | ,, | model 1921) |
| Cadillac | ,, | (model 1922) |
| Crossley 18 H.P. | ,, | just as new) |
| Unic | ,, | (model 1921) |
| De Dion Bouton | Sedan | (model 1921) |
| Citroen | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Morris-Oxford | Coupe | (model 1921) |
| Essex | ,, | latest model) |
| Austin 20 | Cabriolet | (model 1922) |
| Fiat | ,, | late model) |

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| Dodge | 5 Pass. | (model 1921) |
| Essex | 5 ,, | (model 1922) |
| Buick 6 | 5 ,, | (model 1922) |
| Buick 6 | 5-7 ,, | (model 1921) |
| Overland | 5 ,, | (model 90) |
| Studebaker | 5 ,, | (light six) |
| Hupmobile | 5 ,, | (model 1922) |
| Chandler | 5 ,, | (model 1921) |
| Durant | 5 ,, | (like new) |
| Cadillac | 5-7 ,, | (model 1921) |
| Cubitt | 5 ,, | (model 1923) |
| Humber | 5 ,, | (model 1922) |

ROADSTERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Studebaker | Sport | (model 1921) |
| Hupmobile | Roadster | (model 1922) |
| Buick 6 | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Standard | ,, | (model 1021) |

# Reviews Of American Fiction

JEEVES. By P. G. Wodehouse. George H. Doran Company.

The most notable aspect of this tale is a curious medley of British and American slang. While it is brought in occasionally as an element of what is commonly known as local color by way of exhibiting certain qualities of the characters, it is also used by the author himself without quotation marks upon the slightest occasion. He seems to prefer slang to what is often clearer English, and attempts by its assistance to enliven even the non-dialogue sections (which are minor sections) of his breezy and extravagant story.

For instance, there are good egg (applied to a person), chapple (which one sometimes is led to suspect is the only English term known to the author for indicating the adult male), leg it (meaning "beat it" or "chase yourself"), made a bloomer (a mistake), rummy sort, old Waukeesis (feet), fruity binge (world), off one's onion and off one's rocker (both meaning nutty), cove, blighter, shootered (disturbed), lemon (brain or noodle), fungus (beard), topper, looney, give one the bird (give one the gate), old crumpet (old fellow or something like that), chirty (angry). Then there are such terms as hand the mitten, all to the mustard, wrap oneself about food, posish, raspberry, bean—all more or less familiar to Americans.

The wholesale resort to such phrases is somewhat unusual and generally ill advised unless the writer can use them with the effectiveness of O. Henry or George Ade. And this one does not.

The theme of the story is the well known one of the butler who has greater intelligence than his master. Jeeves is the butler, and his chief function is to get his reckless and rather stupid young employer out of various scrapes. Some of the incidents—such as the sermon handicap, in which half a dozen country vicars compete unwittingly to see who can deliver the longest sermon while the young men at a week end party bet on them—are mildly amusing. Others are as extravagant and incredible as the exploits of Peck's Bad Boy that used to undermine the morals of youths of the last generation.

* * *

THE VIKING HEART. By Laura Goodman Salverson. George H. Doran Company.

So fine a piece of work as this is, despite a certain heaviness in it, suggests the possibility of the evolution in a generation or so of a definitely Scandinavian-American literature quite unlike any that has as yet appeared. The immigrant Norseman brings his tragic, foggy spirit with him, but he is capable of making something better out of it in the new surrounding than his forbears have done in Europe. The introduction of a better sense of proportion, a sane vision in place of distortions, may serve to carry him far, for his northern spirit is truly creative, nor need it always run to nightmares. This book is a noteworthy departure in some of its underlying philosophy of life. The author is a little heavy handed: it is a tragedy throughout, but it ends on a hopeful, uplifting note, with a true "purgation" of the emotions.

It is the chronicle, covering fifty years or so, of a group of Icelandic emigrants, driven from their old home after the great volcanic explosion of 1876. They go to Winnipeg, and most of the story is staged in the Canadian wheat country, though it digresses into the United States and comes down to the European war. It is a composite; many threads woven into a good pattern, the central figure of which is Borga, who was sixteen when she reached her new Canadian home. It covers her whole life and most of that of her children, through a long series of the stresses and tragedies of the struggle for existence and for progress. There is a large company of subsidiary actors, but the thing keeps a certain dramatic unity. These people have really found a new home and they bring something to their new country. "Out of the sore travailings of men," the book concludes, "and out of their quiet death, spring hope and faith, and that great love which . . . revitalises life and makes a nation indestructable."

* * *

CHANELING AND OTHER STORIES. By Donn Byrne. The Century Company.

These short stories show the same extraordinary virtuosity in expression that made Mr. Byrne's "Messer Marco Polo" and "The Wind Bloweth" noteworthy examples of successful Celtic exuberance. There is also in some of these, as in "The Barnacle Goose" a tale of the returned Irish emigrant who finds that the old home is, after all, much better than a nervous life of shopkeeping in New York), a restraint and a sense of reserve power that was lacking in the immediately preceding volume. Indeed, they lead one to suspect that the short story, or novelette, such as the title piece of this book, offers him by far his best so much that of the widely seeing novelist as the flashing insight of the poet. This faculty of intense illumination of certain surfaces and points lends itself admirably to the short story, but is apt to leave something wanting in the novel.

The thirteen stories of this collection make a substantial volume, requiring much more than the available space for any adequate detailed analysis. The dominent note is always Celtic, whether the story itself deals with China or the Chinese in exile ("A Quatrain of Ling Tai Fu's") or even with the late Samson ("Delilah. Now It Was Dusk"), all things being seen through Irish eyes. His people may be Russian or English or South American, but one never forgets that the author is Irish and that he believes in fairies, good and bad, and can make you also believe in them while his spell is upon you.

* * *

JEREMY AND HAMLET. By Hugh Walpole. George H. Doran Company.

These further adventures of Jeremy and the dog, Hamlet, will be heartily welcomed by the host of old friends who made the acquaintance of that very real small boy some time ago. Hamlet, it is painful to note, had grown much too fast during Jeremy's absence at school, for he "had sold his soul to supervise his morals. But with Jeremy's return, which opens the volume, all that was changed and Hamlet was duly restored to proper dog self-respect. It is rare enough to find any writer really capable of interpreting a dog, but it is rarer to meet one who can report truthfully upon that still stranger animal, the human boy. Mr. Walpole's method is sound; indeed, the only sound one, for it is based upon personal recollection. Jeremy is a boy of the '90s so far as outward circumstances go, living in the cathedral town of Polchester and going through very English adventures of that era. But the essence of boyhood is unchanging, the same in all lands and at all stages of the world's history.

There is abundant quiet amusement to be had in these episodes, which cover a wide variety of experience, and there are deeper notes here and there, though for the most part it is a happy chronicle. There are strenuous adventurings as well as the early intimations of future sentimentalists. "If I have three pence a week for eight years and save it all," Jeremy asks after "The Dance," where he has fallen a victim, "could I have enough to be married" Other incidents involve certain "ruffians" and the affair of "Saladin and the Black Bishop" must be noted. An altogether delectable volume.

* * *

THE SECOND GENERATION. By Anthony M. Rud. Doubleday, Page and Co.

The process of transplanting the peasant stock of Norway to America was been going on long enough for the "second generation" of this story to be grandparents. The title is a trifle misleading, since the book is quite as much concerned with the first generation of the family concerned as with the second. It falls into two parts: the first opening in Norway, with the escape of Einar from the woman, Hulda, whom he does not wish to marry. He comes to this country, reaches Wisconsin, prospers in a heavy, rather brutish way, marries and becomes a settled citizen. Then the abandoned Hulda sends on his son Leif, who is the chief figure in the second portion of the book, aptly entitled "The Middle Father." This section follows the rise of Leif who ultimately becomes a doctor and concludes his adventures by marrying a girl whose name, Patricia Ordway, suggests her ancestry. The first part begins in 1865 and the second ends with the late nineties. So we reach the possibility of a real "second generation" of new Americans.

But the book is more a series of dramatic episodes than any sort of sociological novel. Some of them are savagely impressive. But if the original immigrant, Einar, had any desirable quality it could only be called a certain rude strength. The thing is not flattering. Leif is better human material, and is really capable of that peculiar process generally called "Americanisation," being able to acquire education, and some understanding of the ideals of the English thinking people. One is left with something of a feeling that the author is hardly just to his Scandinavian immigrants, for the general run is certainly of better stuff than Einar.

* * *

FIRES OF AMBITION. By George Gibbs. D. Appleton and Co.

A new story by Mr. Gibbs needs no introduction, for he may always be counted upon to produce excellent work, and his large audience knows what to expect from him. This time he is taking up a single individual life history, centering everything upon his heroine rather than a group picture such as the "House of Mohun." It is a case of the conflict between ambition and love, wherein ambition wins, thereby ensuring trouble and involving a penance. The theme is not new, of course, but Mr. Gibbs can afford to disregard the bait of mere novelty, for his treatment of the subject is what matters.

Mary Ryan began life humbly, but she had not only the ability but the ambition to rise. The story follows her progress from the job of stenographer to success in business as a fashionable modiste. That is but a preliminary, for she attains her ambition by marrying the wealthy Bart Savage of what used to be called the "400." There has been other suitors on her way up from Joe Bass, who was a poor law student at first, and certain smarter men up to the one she married. The gist of it is that she marries Savage, not loving him but from ambition. The expected wreck follows, but at the end she finds that Joe has now another girl, and nothing is left her but to "carry on" independently. The gradual growth of the lure of wealth and social position as the girl goes forward is very deftly described, and the reader never loses sympathy for the aspiring Mary, even when she is obviously going the wrong road. It is a study of much subtlety, carried through with a sure hand.

* * *

JEAN HUGUENOT. By Stephen Vincent Benet. Henry Holt and Co.

Mr. Benet is well inspired in the first half of this, dealing with the heroine's youth and adolescent love affairs. The second part, treating of her marriage, its unhappy outcome and the subsequent meeting with the "real lover" becomes more a conventional affair wherein one feels that the author is not yet capable of doing original work. The first section is something lived, something fully understood and given with the authority of a master; the later chapters are imagined—often splendidly imagined—with a poet's insight, but still an idealisation instead of an utter reality. There is throughout the whole book, however, a distinct gain in sureness, and a better restraint than in his earlier books. There can be no doubt at all that Mr. Benet is going to be one of our first class novelists in the fullness of time.

The titular heroine, Jean, is a most lovable, eager, valiant girl, of rich possibilities. The setting of her Georgia home, a few years before the war, is superbly well done. Incidentally, the small scene of the negro lynching, which is a mere aside in the narrative, is a tremendous piece of condensed tragedy. Jean passes through the usual experimental stages, almost falling in love with attractive young men, but managing to keep on the safe side. Then she marries, unwisely, a New England college professor, who proves to be coldly uncongenial. The climax including Jean's escape from this marriage, is dramatically effective, but the last scenes leave one with a feeling that they are a little artificially posed.

## 95 New Features In 1924 Buick

(Continued from Page 4)

construction with ball socket on each end.

New front and rear springs—expectionally fine riding qualities.

Bayonet type lock for gas tank top.

New spark and gas control—no sector and very short levers.

Universal mounting on head lamps giving wide focusing range.

New aluminum cowl leading.

New rear window light most convenient for driver and passengers.

New style flush type curtain fasteners.

New sliding flat switch for tonneau lamps.

New outside door handles, fully nickeled—Models 49, 54, 55.

Wind lace in door openings of open models.

Sunshades on all closed cars, also Models 49, 54, 55.

New tops, special Buick design.

New narrow windshield posts on closed models giving clear vision.

New style door stop eliminating door straps on closed cars.

New type door hinges on closed cars.

New walnut window mouldings on closed cars.

New metal covered body pillars on closed cars.

New plush upholstery of exceptional quality on closed cars.

New double-service upholstrey on Model 41.

New valve to increase efficiency of heaters in closed models.

New gasoline gauge on Models 41, 44, 45.

New windshield wings on Sport Models.

New type grain leather in Sport Models.

New design nickeled radiator on all Sixes.

New design dumb-bell cap on Sport Models.

New style trunk rack on Sport Touring and Brougham Sedan.

New style deck bars on Sport Roadster.

Natural wood wheels finest quality on Models 51, 54, 55.

New streamline deck on Roadsters and Coupes.

Where there are no railroads—where the going is hardest—there are Buicks. The upper picture shows a Buick about to carry eight passengers and hundreds of pounds of baggage on a thousand mile trip in Australia. The lower picture shows part of a fleet of Buicks crossing the Gobi Desert in Mongolia.

Its *stamina* gave Buick a world-wide good name

BUICK'S name, for twenty years, has been a synonym for dependability and rugged endurance in every country of the world.

Its beauty has won for Buick a place on the boulevards of Europe's capitals; its stamina has made it the choice of those who must cover vast distances over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather.

Always a pioneer, Buick was first to traverse the Gobi Desert on regular schedule, and first to cross the Andes. A great explorer recently chose a Buick to penetrate Afghanistan.

And when Buick bodies have worn out in long and faithful service, the famous "Valve-in-head" Buick engines continue for years—furnishing power for saw mills, grist mills, and even tram cars.

Over 1,000,000 Buicks have been built and sold. The main Buick factory is more than a mile and a half long. And back of the Buick organization are unparalleled resources of money, machinery and engineering talent.

For Buick is a division of General Motors, which is an organization composed of many companies building fine cars and equipment. General Motors, by adding its strength to each of its divisions, gives a double assurance that Buick's famous quality will be maintained.

*Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai*

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Install a new set of Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs and be sure that you are not continuously being robbed by the inefficiency of poor sparking plugs.

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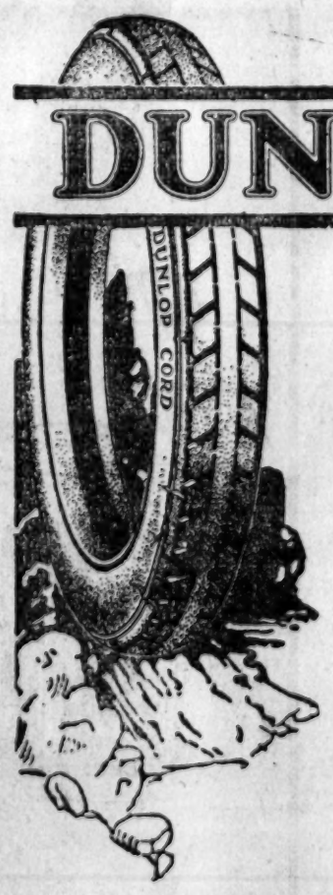


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*not accidentally or occasionally, but consistently. Wherever you travel, whatever car you run, Dunlop Cords will carry you more miles, at less cost per mile, than any other make of tyre.*

Dunlop Cords are *built* to give the miles, by the pioneer firm of tyre builders. The best materials only, the cream of expert knowledge, the applied principles of scientific construction—these combine to make the Dunlop Cord the best Cord Tyre in the World.

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PLAY WITH THE BLUE DUNLOP "MAXFLI" GOLFBALL

# Raising Presidential Lightning Rods

BY ROWLAND THOMAS

This is pre-election year, and already a flock of sub-candidates has gathered on the campus of dear old Electoral College, pressing analytic ears to the ground and crowding round the fairy ring whereinto, observing time-honored tradition, all hats must be tossed.

Changing the metaphor, the lightning rods are up. A tall stand of Presidential timber with soughing branches wooes the shifting winds of chance, and the quadrennial pestilence of Presidentitis has begun to claim victims.

This fell malady, anomalous in being the only known contagious mental ailment, has been endemic in our otherwise happy land ever since 1789, the memorable year when the Constitution first became available for purposes of amendment. There are trustworthy records of thirtyfour successive outbreaks, at precise four-year intervals, and now a thirty-fifth impends.

Presidentitis has one striking characteristic in common with the disorder sometimes known as the jim-jams or the willies. The mind of a sufferer from acute alcoholic delirium tends to be peopled exclusively with grotesques and repulsive forms allied to the great but unappreciated reptilian family. And just so the mental universe of a Presidentitisiac becomes dominated by a single idea fixe.

The victim invariably imagines that he is especially qualified and called to be Chief Magistrate of a nation of 117,859,358 souls (total population. Continental U. S. and outlying possessions, 1920 census), or almost one-tenth of all the (1,702,000,000 estimated) humans there are in existence.

Grave enough even in these incipient stages of megalomania and loss of orientation, the derangement grows more distressing as it progresses. Soon there appear unmistakable symptoms of the exhibitionism which decorous newspapers class among the matter not fit to be printed, and of which laymen are obliged to learn the details by bootlegging information from the medical shelves of public libraries or borrowing Richard, Baron von Krafft-Ebing, from their doctors.

Stripped of modesty and inert to shame, the unfortunate does not hesitate to climb up on a public platform or waylay newspaper reporters and proceed to tell the world that the country will go to the dogs, sink in the quicksands, slide over the precipice, split on the rocks, founder with all hands, get hoisted with its own petard and come a fatal cropper unless he be immediately installed in the White House, with authority to address the Congress whenever he pleases, regardless of its invitation or consent, and to make and unmake all postmasters not pronounced taboo by the Civil Service.

All in all the spectacle is one to make the ribald thoughtless meek, the chaste avert their eyes, the judicious grieve and the mathematically minded mistake what is happening for a nightmare. For, mathematically, the chances that the exhibitionist is what he thinks he is and will get where he yearns to go are so scant that they could best be accurately determined by infinitesimal calculus.

As erudite readers will recall—others can inform themselves from the World Almanac — between 1789, when the first Presidential election was held, and 1920, the year of the latest, only 159 candidates in all have been credited with favoring ballots at the polls or in the Electoral College. And of these 159 only 23, a bare 15 per centum, have been elected. (Of the thirty Presidents so far, six were Vice-Presidents elevated to the higher post by death, and one, John Quincy Adams, was chosen in the House of Representatives, after the Electors deadlocked over Henry Clay.)

During the same period the writer estimates, somewhere between 338,343,154 and 436,026,040 persons lived in these United States and constituted the human mass or aggregate from which the 159 candidates and 23 victors emerged. Simple but honest division does the rest, establishing the odds against the candidacy and the election of any given, or taken, individual as follows:

Against his ever being a candidate: At the best, 2,127,944 to 1; at the worst, 2,742,303 to 1.

Against his ever being elected President: At the best 14,710,572 to 1; at the worst, 18,957,654 to 1.

The bare figures are more eloquent than any comment. Even a newspaperist who buys into an office raffle for a second hand typewriter gets more of a run for his money.

Yet experience has shown that once in every four years, beginning at about this season, men will be found not only willing but eager to play the short end of this long shot. The present autumn is one of the onces, and true to form the sub-candidates are now blowing on the dice to warm them.

Meanwhile the political timber cruisers who have been ranging the forests primeval report that the United States at this time is fortunate enough to possess no less than twenty-five upstanding Presidential possibilities who grade sound and clear, free from windshakes and loose knots, of goodly height to the first branch and goodly thickness through at the ears.

Really, there are now 26, with possibilities of still more before the paper gets to press. Even while the last paragraph was being written word came that a woman in Kansas had just plucked the hat from the brow of former Governor Henry Allen White-Allen and hurled it into the ring with her defiance.

For this is another of the peculiarities which set Presidentitis apart from all other known psychoses. L'ke cane and grape sugar, it appears now in dextro and now in laevo-forms, both directed and inverted. You can have it yourself, or your friends and admirers can have it for you, so that it catches you both going and coming, so to speak.

If, for example, John J. Whoozat becomes a direct Presidentitisiac and reaches the exhibitionist stage, he has only to exhibit his desire long enough and earnestly enough, and his neighbors may be counted on to get the disease back, to amalgamate into a "John J. Whoozat for President" club, distribute buttons bearing his portrait and otherwise root wholeheartedly for their candidate.

Or, on the other hand, inverted group Presidentitis may seize the neighbors of J. James Whoozis, who will form a "J. Jamis Whoozis for President" club, distribute buttons bearing his portrait and root wholeheartedly for his candidacy. Let Mr. Whoozis be never so modest, decent and well balanced, they have only to keep up their activity and eventually they will have him gravely discussing his policies and airing his views in public, and in all sincerity returning thanks for their support.

The family physicans have been exceedingly discreet, but there seems reason to believe that Mr. Henry Ford has succeeded in having both forms of the disease simultaneously, being, as it were, both the slain and the red slayer mentioned by Emerson. If this is so, his misfortune or achievement, is unique. But then Mr. Ford is known as a very unusual man in almost all respects. Who else, for instance, could have beguiled the public into assuming that because he is alive now he will be alive a century hence and personally administering the Muscle Shoals proposition as a sacred trust, instead of a highly profitable monopoly?

Political lightning rods differ from those sold to farmers and other congenital buyers in that the latter sort dispel high potentials by burying them harmlessly in that huge condenser, the earth, while the former are designed to attract successive discharges to the candidate who, far from seeking protection, defies and dares the bolts to strike him.

History shows that they are somewhat tricky contrivances. Nevertheless, a number of them have been installed or refurbished lately by the political lightning rod agents representing the G. O. P. and Donkey Brand concerns, which between them practically monopolize the market.

Not all those visible are necessarily new. The coy points sprouting, for instance, above the staid roof tree of Charles Evans Hughes, highest browed and minded of our statesmen, very possibly belong to a tried and almost true set used by him in 1916.

His near neighbor and close rival in the esteem of the thoroughly serious minded, Mr. Herbert Hoover, came to grief in 1920 by trying out a newfangled duplex device. Mr. Hoover is an engineer and exponent of conservation. Whether he has gone over the old set for defective insulation, bad grounds and short circuits, or scrapped it completely in the interest of safety first, is a secret known only to him and himself.

To return to our lightning rods. Senator Hiram Johnson is reputed to possess an extra high voltage set, completely installed for service, but at present disconnected. Former Governor Frank Lowden and Senator "Prompadour Bob" La Follette are said to be in much the same strategic but unsatisfying position, while Mr. Lowden's one-time rival, General Leonard Wood, is supposed to have dropped his equipment overboard during a long voyage across the Pacific.

A set of the Donkey Brand, special railroad model, has long been a prized possession of William Gibbs McAdoo, and seems likely, during the oncoming lightning attracting maneuvers, to come into competitive comparison with the new League of Nation designs selected by former Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama and former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clark of Ohio, where the lightning strikes oftenest. Former Governor James M. Cox of the same State uses the same model, but his equipment is thought to be rather storm damaged.

Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas owns one of the few strictly home made entries. Down in his native State, which is unprogressive and cherishes an obsolete taste for epigram and the observant study of nature's wonders, Mr. Robinson is familiarly known as "Top-Water Joe," the reference being to a diminutive minnow which never swims more than half an inch below the surface. The special mission by which the top-water minnow justifies its existence in the eyes of God and man is the consumption in large quantities of the larval form of the malarial mosquito.

The oldest set in active service is that of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, which got its first baptism of celestial fire way back in 1896. This set is portable. Mr. Bryan has carried it with him from Nebraska to Florida, from Baltimore to San Francisco and all over the Chautauqua circuit. It is unique in employing a wet ground composed of watered grape juice. Gov. Al Smith of New York has recently borrowed the wet ground idea, without the grape juice or the water.

Considering the persistent regularity with which Presidentitis has ravaged this country, surprisingly little has been established concerning its exact psychopathology. Even its classification is still doubtful. According to the textbooks the group of poor psychoneurotic devils known as hyperbuliacs labor ender the false impression that they are powerfully equipped mentally and physically. They are expansive, elated, extravagant, arrogant and garrulous. But so, for that matter are manio-depressive cases of the exalted type, whose disorder is marked by a flushed face, flight of ideas and an exaggerated sense of well being. Pleasant and expansive ideas fill the mind of the patient, who imagines he is a person of great importance. Distractability is a marked feature and a flow of incessant language is another. The judgment of the victim is always disordered.

The last characteristic may give a significant clue.

There was a man once who declared he would rather be right than be President. And he was right there. He had only the negligible chance of one in nineteen million to be President, and every chance in the world to be right or, what amounts to practically the same thing, to look right. For nobody can tell whether you are right or wrong if you have sufficient discretion to keep your mouth shut.

## The Women Of China

(Continued from Page 3)

ing robes and red tasseled caps, convened one day to take cognisance of the growing menace of woman. It is currently believed among the wise men of the Far East that bobbed hair is an Occidental abomination and that in some mysterious fashion the woman who clips her hair becomes straightway endowed with the intellectual prowess of a man, a thing not to be tolerated if the right of plundering the public funds is to be maintained.

"What," said these Chinese gentlemen, "is to become of our present state of affairs if these Westernised women go on bobbing their hair? What is to become of the sacred rights of man?"

"It is moved and seconded and passed," said the chairman, "that a law be framed prohibiting the women of this province from bobbing."

And so in the province of Kwantung to this day it is unlawful for a woman to bob her hair. But the Cantonese women ignore it.

Beautiful in their sweet simplicity, patient, industrious, the Chinese women are the hope of China. They have obstacles almost insuperable, but their bright faces are turned forward and their merry black eyes are peering into the future.


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of

America's First Low-Priced English Type Car

*will arrive on the S.S. "Oanfa" on Nov. 13th*

"Overland Red Bird"

*The Sensation of 1924 Models.*

A CHEAP

ECONOMICAL

LUXURIOUS CAR

The Central Garage

9 Hongkong Road Phone: Central 6002

IT IS BETTER TO MAKE ONE MAN LAUGH THAN TO MAKE A HUNDRED WEEP.

# China Press Sports

THE AVERAGE MAN INCLUDES HIS CIGAR BILLS IN THE COST OF SUPPORTING HIS FAMILY

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1923

## FIRST LEAGUE FOOTBALLERS HAVE DAY OFF

### Races Halt Games At The Recreation Ground

### HONGKEW PLAY

### Three Matches In Second League; Game Today

**RESULTS**

SECOND LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recs | 4 | Navy | 0 |
| S. F. C. | 4 | Maritime Co. | 1 |
| St. Xaviers | 2 | Customs | 1 |

The first Football League was at a stand still on Saturday owing to the Races, and only three second division fixtures were played at Hongkew. The Recs beat a weak Navy team fairly easily by a 4-0 margin and the Club also took the points from the Maritime Company 4-1. The Customs lost to St. Xaviers by 1 to 2.

There is a good game arranged for today between a Navy team from the Hawkins and a Recs combination. The following will represent the Recs:

S. R. C. Team: F. L. Glascoe; E. Turner, J. Xavier; J. Falconer, G. T. Crawford, V. Elliott; A. J. Clark, J. R. Tordy, A. Sofoulis, J. R. Johansson, T. W. R. Wilson.

## S. A. S. SOCCER TEAM DEFEATS HANBURY BOYS

BY LOWELL UPSON

Having entered the local foot ball league the S.A.S. athletes had their first game yesterday morning at the Race Course when they trimmed the Hanbury School's first eleven by 3-0 score.

The midgets also had a game on card but being pressed for time they were able to complete but one half of the time but during their short period of play there was plenty of action, although neither team scored.

As for the Seniors they began like a whirlwind with the ball spending most of its time in the vicinity of the Hanbury goal. Then after a corner kick one of the forwards passed the ball to Maxcy Smith one of most brilliant S.A.S. players. He shot for the goal but one of the opposing fullbacks stopped it and sent the ball twirling up in the air. Smith then with a flash of speed headed the ball into the net for the first tally of the game.

Spurred on by their score the S.A.S. boys charged time and again for another goal but only to bump up against their opponents' defence. They also had some difficulty in subduing the Hanbury forwards, particularly Parks, the dashy center forward for the Hanbury. He broke through several times but was unable to score.

With but a remaining ten minutes to play on the first half the S.A.S. boys charged viciously and then while within the penalty area of their opponents Maxcy Smith was again responsible for a goal. While several of the players were fighting for the ball he rushed and scored a goal and settled things for the time being.

The harmony with which the American boys played was quite puzzling. Most of the players had not touched a soccer ball in two years the S.A.S. Seniors having been absent from the league. Their passing to one another was particularly clever.

The second half began with the ball the S.A.S. territory most of the time but no damage resulted from it. Within the last five minutes of play players of both sides were bunched around the Hanbury goal with everybody fighting for supremacy. It was during the period that the Hanbury goalie made several brilliant saves. Schwartz, one of the Hanbury men who was in the midst of the players, in an attempt to get the ball away kicked it into the net of his own goal by mistake. That made the final tally 3-0 in favor of S.A.S.

During the past week the gridiron men at the American school have been working hard in preparation for their interclass combat which is to be played some time in the near future. Both

(Continued on Page 2)

## SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

ARMISTICE DAY!
Lay down your arms!
Let war's alarms
Cease!
Peace!

* * *

YESTERDAY!
Hatred and Malice
And all uncharitableness!
The strife
Is rife
To end war!
Lives are spent
To repent
And some live
To give.
The dead yet live!
And in that host
Both friend and foe
Now know
That right
Not might
Must prevail.

* * *

TODAY!
Envy!
The little woes
Of petty foes
Undo the work of those
Who paid the price
By sacrifice.
And yet
The debt
We owe to those who fell
Will be paid well.
Who can tell?
But from this chaos
Peoples may arise
Who will despise
The lust of
Envy!

* * *

TOMORROW!
Tomorrow!
Borrow?
It may be.
But human passions
Uncontrolled
Still hold
Their minions.

* * *

*And yet it may be that the Path of Sorrow.*
*Will lead us to a joyous, glad Tomorrow.*

* * *

Lay down your arms!
Let war's alarms
Cease.
Peace!

* * *

OLD BILL

I didn't win the Champions' Sweep Stake! It was a pity. The little dole would have come in

GARCIA

very handy, but I got a great kick out of this very last meeting. Monday came and went. Tuesday came, and also went. Then Wednesday came, and dear "Old Bill" had not qualified. But I was sanguine.

Thank You! Old Bill went out before tiffin and won. Thank you for the nice little dividend, Mr. Pari.

Then came the champions! There was Old Bill! One sweet young thing said "If I only get a starter I'll buy the dear thing." She didn't. But, like the rest of us, she likes the game old sport. Pass the lyre.

There's a little Chinese pony
Whom the owner calls "Old Bill"
And he's in the class that's "Toney,"
For he gives us all a Thrill,
When Bremner takes him to the post
You bet the crowd are humming Bananas! No!
Old Bill can go
For Mister Oxley Cumming.

* * *

MADAME SHERRY

The A. D. C. are again active and within the next few weeks will stage a very merry show entitled "Madame Sherry." Jack Raynes knows the show from its start to the double syllable "Finis." He is mostly in charge. He has a well known member of the A. D. C. committee at hand on all occasions to keep the crowd in order but Jack dominates.

It is a bit early to give details about the cast. At present the play's the thing. I have spoken to some of the principals and they say "Great Show." I have tapped some of the supers and they pronounce it "Simply Topping." I have approached the chorus—the soprano part—and their verdict is: "Sweet!" Tweet! Tweet!"

* * *

The cast looks very good. The lead is in the keeping of Mrs. O'Hara. That means that we have an artiste—Miss May de Souza—

She has been seen locally before and has starred in England, Australia and America. The A. D. C. is lucky again.

* * *

If you would see a show both bright and merry
Reserve your dates and book for Madame Sherry.

* * *

The best part of the cocktail is the cherry,
And May de Souza of our "Madame Sherry."

* * *

WALKING

Poor old Weeta is still feeling sore about the soles. For some time past he has been meandering around the golf course, doing the holes in bogie at times and sometimes notching a par. But it is all very well popping the little ball into eighteen holes and then getting over it at the nineteenth, but quite a different thing to follow one called Webb round a circuit approaching 18 miles at a pace that would almost kill "Old Bill."

The Walking Race is on.

Talking about walking reminds me of the old days when the Irish Team carried away the trophies, and when the Wade boys delighted the sporting heart of their father Sportsman.

In the very last walking match that ever was I cheered the winner with might and main. And thereby hangs a tale.

It was on a Sunday morn. I was a chorister and the service was at 11 a.m. I was expected to arrive in time. I was expected to sing somewhat. I expected to meet with a very chilly reception when I bounded into the Compound at just tooty-too seconds to eleven. But no!

There was Dean Walker all ready to give the word "Go" to the choir but on spotting my hasty entry he paused, raised his eye brows and chanted "who won?"

On being informed that the Irish Team had arrived he gave out the opening hymn.

* * *

BOXING

We were all sorry for Billy Tingle on Friday night when he was well beaten by Garcia. Little Billy got a nasty jab on the chin early in the bout and never recovered.

He calls for our united praise in that he was able to stall the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Carpentier May Fight Gibbons

Tex Gibbons and Georges Carpentier

Tex Rickard is making arrangements to match Georges Carpentier, French light heavyweight, with Tommy Gibbons, St. Paul heavyweight, who fought 15 rounds with Jack Dempsey at Shelby, Mont., on July 4. Carpentier has cabled asking for the match, and Rickard is trying to sign Gibbons. Carpentier hasn't lost his nerve, it seems.

## *Good Scores At Autumn Meeting Of "A" Company*

"A" Company British held their Autumn Musketry meeting on Sunday 4th November when 38 members fired the Annual Classification Course Weather conditions were generally favorable except for the first two hours when the air was laden with smoky haze rendering visibility very uncertain. The shooting generally was good, 13 marksmen being returned and 16 first and second class shots. The afternoon was given up to Team Competitions for the "Pilcher" Trophy, "X.S" Cup, and the "Inter Platoon" Cup, the two former were won by No. 4 Section under Cpl. A. Fanthorpe and the last named by No. 2 Platoon.

The Company was honored by the presence at tiffin of Colonel W. F. L. Gordon C.M.G. D.S.O., Major Pilcher and Captain W. J. Monk. In addition to Range Duties carried out by Lieut. G. A. Buyers, marksmen being refurbed and 16 Cps Q. M. Sgt. Rose and Mr. Mende, valuable assistance was given by Cps. Q. M. Sgt. Rose in the Team Competition, for all of which the Company tenders its best thanks.

Prizes awarded were 1st & 2nd each in "A" & "B" classes and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class and Customary aggregate and other prizes. Monthly cup handicaps and cumulative handicaps were applied in working out the Prize List.

The following are the results of the various competitions:—

The "Watson" Cup
(Fourteenth Year)
H.P.S. 65

The Trophy

| | net | |
|---|---|---|
| L/Cpl. O. J. Barnes | 54. | ("B" class) |

"A" class

| | |
|---|---|
| Sgt. A. C. Godby, | 49.41 |
| Pte. H. J. Blatchford, | 45.96 |

"B" class

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. W. B. Hughes, | 51 |
| Pte. J. Moffatt M. C., | 48.36 |

"C" class

| | net |
|---|---|
| Pte. J. E. Barnes, | 52 |
| Pte. L. Wright, | 52 |
| Pte. C. C. Roberts, | 51 |

The "Shorrock" Cup
(Fourteenth Year)
H.P.S. 40

The Trophy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cpl. Fanthorp | 36 ("A" class) | Net |

"A" class

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. W. Smith, | 37.96 |
| C.S.M. F. E. Hodges, | 26.86 |

"B" class

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. O. J. Barnes, | 32.56 |
| Pte. J. Storer M.M., | 29.68 |

"C" class

| | net |
|---|---|
| Pte. W. Hagen, | 35.00 |
| Pte. C. T. Biggin, | 31.00 |
| Pte. E. C. James, | 31.00 |

2nd & 3rd prize pooled.

The "Sharpshooters" Cup
(Sixth Year)
H.P.S. 79

The Trophy

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. E. O. Wilson 64 ("A" class) | |

"A" class

| | net |
|---|---|
| Cpl. A. Fanthorpe, | 61.29 |
| L/Cpl. R. W. Burton, | 54.14 |

"B" class

| | |
|---|---|
| Cpl. F. H. Forde, | 59.00 |
| Sgt. F. G. Renwick, | 58.59 |

"C" class

| | net |
|---|---|
| Pte. C. T. Biggin, | 53.00 |
| Pte. R. N. Nickels, | 53.00 |

(Continued on Page 2)

## STADIUM TO PUT ON BOXING SHOW EVERY EVENING

### Eddie Johnson And Tom Moore To Clash Next Friday

The boxing show at the Stadium on Friday night was a great success Chinese comprising the larger portion of the audience.

All the preliminaries were good with the main event ending in a knockout in the seventh round of what was to have been a fifteen round contest.

The show was so successful that the Stadium has decided to put on a boxing match every night of the week excepting Sunday, with the prices to all bleacher seats at forty cents, with ring side seats one dollar.

On Friday night will be staged the special big event in which Eddie Johnson will meet Tom Moore the former Champion of the British Asiatic Fleet. Both are light heavyweights and the match ought to draw a capacity house. On Friday night the prices to the bleachers will be one dollar with ringside chairs three dollars. Eddie Johnson is in training at Billy Bellew's place, while Tom Moore is working out at Hongkew Park.

## GOLF FINALISTS TO MEET TODAY AT KIANGWAN

### J. B. Ferrier And A. Gray To Play For Championship

The final match for the championship of the Shanghai golf club will be played at the Kiangwan course today, beginning at 10 o'clock. The finalists are Mr. J. B. Ferrier, the present holder of the title, and Mr. A. Gray. The play will be over 36 holes. A large gallery probably will follow the match.

## WALKING RACE COMMITTEE TO HOLD SESSION

### Meeting Called For Tomorrow Evening At New Carlton

A meeting of the committee and others interested in the International Walking race set for December 16 has been called for tomorrow evening at the New Carlton cafe, at 6 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

The various teams are well into their practice work now and as the days pass interest gets increasingly keener. Some of the walkers have shown great speed even at this early day, indicating that records probably will be broken.

Some candidates for the American team have expressed a desire to enter, and it is hoped that others will come forward. It would be regrettable if the Americans failed to have a team in this race, which undoubtedly will be one of the biggest sporting events of the winter in Shanghai.

Mr. W. L. Gerrard, an old time walker, has kindly accepted the Honorary Secretaryship and will be pleased to give any information regarding the race. Mr. Gerrard can be found at the offices of Duncan and Co., 25 Avenue Edward VII.

## *Hongkew Golf Club Cup Competition*

The ninth competition for the Cup presented by Mr. J. J. Souza, President Club Lusitano de Shanghai, took place on Sunday 4, inst. Conditions Medal play 18 holes. A. M. Collaco registered 2nd win on the Cup.

The tenth competition will take place today (Sunday) 11th inst. Members unable to compete today may play off any day, between today to Saturday 17th inst.

Following is the result:

| Names | 1st-2nd H. | T. | A. | N.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. Collaco | 43 49 | 1 | 93 | 10 | 83‡ |
| A. Encarnacao | 45 44 | 1 | 90 | 6 | 84 |
| A. M. Correa | 50 44 | 0 | 94 | 10 | 84 |
| S. da Lux | 55 57 | 0 | 102 | 14 | 88 |
| C. M. Sequeira | 47 46 | 1 | 94 | 4 | 90 |
| A. E. Collins | 43 52 | 1 | 96 | 4 | 92 |
| J. M. Lopes | 52 48 | 2 | 102 | 9 | 93 |

*Second leg on Cup. Future handicap 2 strokes.

## *Last Chance For Golfers To Enroll*

Members are reminded that entries for the Club Championship close today.

## *Old Bill Wins Big Race Of Final Day's Card Of Race Club's Fall Meet*

### Campox Veteran Takes The Grand National Steeplechase From Social Union And Gets Great Ovation From Big Crowd In Grandstand

*By Westa*

Old Bill, whose popularity increases with his years, further intrenched himself in the hearts of Shanghai racing devotees yesterday by winning the Grand National Steeplechase, the big event of the final day's program of the Race Club's autumn meeting.

The victory of the Campox veteran was acclaimed by the big crowd present in a manner that showed the measure of the affection in which he is held. Led by the mafoo who has done so much to make his turf achievements possible, Old Bill was fairly idolised as he walked through the club enclosure after the race. Eager hands reached out to touch him and it was with difficulty that horse, owner and mafoo could make their way through the crowd. There were cheers, too, for the mafoo—as richly deserved as those evoked by the pony, for never did a horse have better or more expert care than this willing servant has lavished on Old Bill.

As to the race, it was Old Bill nearly all the way, as he had no real opposition except at the start, where Social Union pressed him for a time. Neck and neck the two ponies raced, until at Probst's corner the Campox pony began to pull away. After that it was Old Bill all the way to a rather easy finish.

Petersfield, the Morriss pony, started in the long race, and in view of his formidable record he was looked upon as a dangerous contender. Yesterday was not his day, however, with the result that he finished last. Letchfield, his stablemate, made the best showing for the Morriss stable, finishing third, four or five lengths back of Social Union. Spark Plug was fourth.

As to the other events on the day's card, they turned out just about as the "technical" crowd anticipated. In the Griffins handicap the Sokoloff pony Ataman won over Woodland, the Day entry which started as favorite, along with Kupi. The latter was disappointing. The Consolation Cup race went to Herbin, with Castle Sycee second.

The summaries:

1st Race.—The Sub Griffins Handicap.—1¼ mile.

| | Dis. |
|---|---|
| Dunedin, (J. K. Brand) | 156—1 |
| Sunny Jim, (Hill) | 152—2 |
| Brunswick Black, (Greig) | 156—3 |
| Rebate, (Moller) | 153—0 |
| Anthracite, (Cornfield) | 155—0 |
| Dunmore, (Bremner) | 155—0 |
| Watersmeet, (Maitland) | 144—0 |
| Coq Gaulois, (Knoll) | 153—0 |
| Blakken, (Wells-Henderson) | 146—0 |
| Relief, (Rea) | 146—0 |
| Mache, (Moon) | 146—0 |
| Dunrobin, (Bauld) | 140—0 |
| Dichroic, (Brodie) | 148—0 |
| Digger, (Cooke) | 140—0 |
| Jimmy, (Patterson) | 153—0 |
| My Chance, (Sokoloff) | 147—0 |
| Pontresina, (V. Rose) | 141—0 |
| Tapaloeli, (Hughes) | 145—0 |
| Thirteen, (Heinzerling) | 143—0 |

½ lengths; 2 lengths.
Time 2.48 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| Dunedin | 640 | 918 |
| Sunny Jim | 666 | 911 |
| Brunswick Black | 37 | 72 |

Total chances .....2361 3913
For Win $16.20; for Place 1st $7.90, 2nd $7.90, 3rd $42.50.
Members Sweep: 1st 496; 2nd 675; 3rd 769; Unplaced 1288, 241, 1344, 1329, 872, 52, 1059, 684, 700, 712, 1402, 1271, 1513, 1359, 1477, 432.

2.—The Autumn Handicap, 1½ miles.

| | Dis. |
|---|---|
| Columbia, (A. N. Dallas) | 154—1 |
| King's Cross, (Patterson) | 152—2 |
| Full House, (Knoll) | 150—3 |
| The Knut, (Moon) | 147—0 |
| Christmas Card, (Rea) | 144—0 |
| Carbon, (Bauld) | 146—0 |
| Harvest King, (Hill) | 152—0 |

¾ length; 3 lengths.
Time—2:38 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 992 | 1482 |
| King's Cross | 440 | 602 |
| Full House | 188 | 412 |

Total chances .... 3979 5585
For Win $17.60; for place 1st $7.90, 2nd $13.70, 3rd $15.60.
Member's Sweep: 1st 1577, 2nd 194, 3rd 1551. Unplaced: 65, 1448, 782, 693.

3.—The Griffins Handicap, 1½ miles.

| | Dis. |
|---|---|
| Ataman, (Sokoloff) | 149—1 |
| Woodland, (A. N. Dallas) | 150—2 |
| Edenhall, (J. K. Brand) | 150—3 |
| Day of Surprise, (Bremner) | 149—0 |
| Erb, (Liddell) | 153—0 |
| Washington, (Knoll) | 157—0 |
| Homeland, (Patterson) | 150—0 |
| Kupi, (Hill) | 150—0 |
| Avondale, (Maitland) | 140—0 |
| Duststorm, (Rea) | 140—0 |
| St. George, (Greig) | 150—0 |

2 lengths; ½ length.
Time—2:41 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| Ataman | 521 | 769 |
| Woodland | 1115 | 1518 |

## DEMPSEY GOING TO EUROPE, MAY MEET CARPENTIER

### London Promoter Said To Have Offered Purse

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Los Angeles, Nov. 9.—Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, today announced that the champion would go to Europe after Christmas. Kearns refused to say whether Dempsey would fight while abroad.

Efforts to bring about a return match in Europe between Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, the French idol, have developed considerable strength recently following Carpentier's sensational defeat of Joe Beckett, the English heavyweight. At one stage of the game it was announced that a London promoter had offered Dempsey a sizeable purse for such a match, and it is considered by no means impossible that the champion's proposed trip may have a bout such as this as its motive.

## *Merion Club Will Hold '24 Golf Championship*

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—The 1924 national amateur golf tournament will be staged at the Merion Cricket Club course, according to an announcement by Robert W. Eseley, president of the Philadelphia Golf Association. Merion was given the tournament in 1916 when Chick Evans captured the title in a match with Robert Gardner.

## S.F.C. BEATS NANYANG

A Shanghai Football club team yesterday defeated the Nanyang College eleven at Nanyang field, the final score being 6 goals to 0. Despite the one sidedness of the score it was a good game, with the Nanyang team much stronger than the score indicates. Mr. Jones refereed very acceptably to both sides, and there were about 600 spectators present.

## BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

I'LL BET YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU PUT UP THAT MY "CYCLONE LIZ" CAN BEAT YOUR SPARK PLUG
SAY, AFTER THE SHOWING SPARK PLUG MADE THIS WEEK I'D BET A MILLION HE COULDN'T BEAT A CANAL BOAT - BESIDES HE RAN AWAY - IF HE SHOWS UP I'M GONNA WISH HIM ON A GLUE FACTORY -
HOLY SMOKERS!! HE'S BACK!!!
SPARK PLUG
SPARK PLUG DONE HEARD WOT YO' ALL SAID ABOUT DAT GLUE FACT'Y - AND DAT HOSS AIN'T GWINE TO COME BACK HEAH TILL HE'S SHO' HE DON' GIT NO ROUGH DEAL - SAY BOSS, DAT HOSS IS BETTAH DEN ME EVAH WAS
SPARKY PLEASE COME BACK TO YOUR PAPA

...ball ..... 957 1026
...tal chances .... 4251 5222

...Win $35.90; for place 1st ... 2nd $8.50, 3rd $7.30.
...mber's Sweep: 1st 1751, 2nd ... 3rd 250. Unplaced: 1479, ... 713, 1209, 1839, 1016, 151, ...

...The Grand National Steeple-chase, Twice Round.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...Bill, (Bremner) | 152—1 |
| ...l Union, (Sassoon) | 152—2 |
| ...hfield, (Heard) | 153—3 |
| ...k Plug, (Heinsering) | 149—0 |
| ...rsfield, (Worthe) | 144—0 |

...lany lengths; 4 lengths.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| ...Bill | 1267 | 1430 |
| ...l Union | 1940 | 1259 |
| ...hfield | 872 | 956 |

...tal chances .... 4449 3957
...or Win $15.40; for place 1st ... 2nd $6.60.
...mber's Sweep: 1st 810, 2nd ... 3rd 607. Unplaced: 1719, ...

...The Consolation Cup, 1¼ miles.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...s. (J. K. Brand) | 155—1 |
| ...ans, (Knoll) | 152—2 |
| ...e Sycee, (Sassoon) | 155—3 |
| ...e Minch, (Hill) | 155—0 |
| ...lington, (Liddell) | 155—0 |
| ...y Day, (A. N. Dallas) | 155—0 |
| ...queror Dahlia, (Maitland) | 150—0 |
| ...e o' Lantern, (Bremner) | 148—0 |
| ...rolin, (Heard) | 152—0 |
| ...(Patterson) | 152—0 |
| ...rmas Morn, (Rea) | 150—0 |

...lengths; ½ length.
...e—2:42 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| ...bia | 1213 | 1581 |
| ...ana | 895 | 980 |
| ...le Sycee | 955 | 1498 |

...al chances .... 4453 4951
...or Win $18.10; for place 1st ... 2nd $7.10, 3rd $6.90.
...mber's Sweep: 1st 874, 2nd ... 3rd 857. Unplaced: 873, ... 129, 1844, 919, 1766, 1251, ...

...The Manchu Stakes, 1¼ miles.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...ubliland, (A. N. Dallas) | 147—1 |
| ...Hubert, (J. K. Brand) | 155—2 |
| ...croft, (Liddell) | 153—3 |
| ...ndra, (Sokoloff) | 150—0 |
| ...lam, (Heard) | 150—0 |
| ... of Suspense, (Bremner) | 150—0 |
| ...ng Grey, (Knoll) | 156—9 |

...a neck; 1½ lengths.
...me—2:45 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| ...ubliland | 895 | 460 |
| ...Hubert | 1212 | 1976 |
| ...croft | 896 | 741 |

...tal chances .... 4491 4909
...or Win $75.70; place for 1st ... 2nd $5.70, 3rd $6.90.
...mber's Sweep: 1st 926, 2nd ... 3rd 1195. Unplaced: 909, ... 401, 1274.

...The 9th Desperandum Cup, ½ mile.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...Paula, (Patterson) | 158—1 |
| ...el, (Heard) | 161—2 |
| ...Colin, (Liddell) | 152—3 |
| ...ain, (Hughes) | 150—0 |
| ...da, (Maitland) | 162—0 |
| ...stmas Gift, (Knoll) | 154—0 |
| ...rles XII, (Hill) | 158—0 |
| ...(Moller) | 157—0 |
| ...(Greig) | 155—0 |
| ...om, (Baker) | 150—0 |
| ...ng Arrow, (Bauld) | 152—0 |
| ...mache, (Bremner) | 149—0 |
| ...ah, (Rea) | 152—0 |
| ...e of Thom, (J. K. Brand) | 155—0 |

...½ lengths; ¼ length.
...me—97 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| ...Paula | 275 | 434 |
| ...el | 651 | 706 |
| ...Colin | 277 | 493 |

...Total chances .... 4822 4863
...For win $77.10; for place 1st ...20, 2nd $14.40, 3rd $18.50.
...mber's Sweep: 1st 451, 2nd ... 3rd 1510. Unplaced: 162, ... 1481, 941, 595, 923, 1541, ... 1747, 1225, 1266.

...The Grimas NB Desperandum Cup, ½ mile.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...ndra, (Liddell) | 153—1 |
| ...ght Royal, (Heard) | 158—2 |
| ...e Chestnut, (Moon) | 152—3 |
| ...sborg, (Braad Sorehsen) | 147—0 |
| ...esborg, (J. K. Brand) | 145—0 |
| ...ress Marble, (Moller) | 153—0 |
| ...Mighty Atom, (Hill) | 152—0 |
| ...ninoff, (Sokoloff) | 152—0 |
| ...ashby, (Knoll) | 152—0 |
| ...Rose, (Corke) | 148—0 |
| ...rietta, (Maitland) | 146—0 |
| ...ld Honey, (Rea) | 152—0 |

...5 lengths; ¼ length.
...Time—59 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

| | Win | Place |
|---|---|---|
| ...ndra | 414 | 594 |
| ...ght Royal | 909 | 1072 |
| ...e Chestnut | 67 | 70 |

...Total chances .... 4470 5443
...For Win $47.50; for place 1st ...0.50, 2nd $9.90, 3rd $74.60.
...Member's Sweep: 1st 532, 2nd ... 3rd 2352. Unplaced: 2221, ... 4110, 1437, 892, 2052, 2349, ... 1574.

...The Mafoo's Race, 1¼ miles.

| | Bs. |
|---|---|
| ...ristmas Card | 1 |
| ...mmy Lad | 2 |
| ...e-Organisation | 3 |
| ...ssaplana | 0 |
| ...allow Een | 0 |
| ...ptright | 0 |

# Chinese Basketballers To Start Season Saturday

The Chinese Basketball League will begin its series for 1923 next Saturday evening when the first game will be played in the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. between the crack St. John's team and the All-Blacks, a strong quintet recently organised.

Six teams have entered the league for the championship title, and the winner will be awarded a silver shield which was donated by Mr. W. P. Wong, an ardent lover of sports in the Chinese community. St. John's University, Shanghai College, Fuh Tan University, The All-Whites, the All-Blacks, and the Amateurs are all eager to get this year's title. Nanyang declined to join the league owing to the fact that most of their basketball players are in their football team.

All six teams that have entered the league are now training hard. Although it is difficult to pick the winner of this year's title, it is generally believed that St. John's University will annex another trophy. Other strong contenders are the All-Whites, Shanghai College and the Fuh Tan University.

From present indications the season is going to be as successful as the last one. Official referees have been secured to officiate all the league games. Mr. Hazard, physical director of the Navy Y has consented to referee some of the games. Dr. Gray, Harry Kingman, and Kwang are all willing to help the league as referees. It will be remembered that last year's lack of referees caused considerable difficulty to the league. Following is the schedule:

| Date | | Teams | | Place | Time p.m. | Referee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat. | Nov. 17 | All-Blacks | vs | St. John's Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Kwang |
| Tues. | Nov. 20 | St. John's | vs | Fuh Tan | Fuh Tan 4 | Kingman |
| Tues. | Nov. 20 | Amateurs | vs | All-Blacks Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Kwang |
| Thur. | Nov. 22 | Amateurs | vs | Fuh Tan Y.M.C.A | 8 | Baldwin |
| Thur. | Nov. 22 | All-Whites | vs | St. John's | St. John's 8 | Dr. Gray |
| Sat. | Nov. 24 | Amateurs | vs | All-Whites Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Hazard |
| Tues. | Nov. 27 | All-Blacks | vs | Fuh Tan Y.M.C.A. | 7:30 | Baldwin |
| Tues. | Nov. 27 | Amateurs | vs | St. John's Y.M.C.A. | 8:30 | Dr. Gray |
| Thur. | Nov. 29 | All-Blacks | vs | All-Whites Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Kwang |
| Thur. | Nov. 29 | Fuh Tan | vs | S'hai Col. | S'hai Col. 4 | Kingman |
| Sat. | Dec. 1 | S'hai Col. | vs | All-Whites | S'hai Col. 8 | Hazard |
| Tues. | Dec. 4 | S'hai Col. | vs | St. John's | St. John's 8 | Kingman |
| Tues. | Dec. 4 | All-Whites | vs | Amateurs Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Baldwin |
| Thur. | Dec. 6 | All-Whites | vs | All-Blacks Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Dr. Gray |
| Thur. | Dec. 6 | Amateurs | vs | S'hai Col. | S'hai Col. | Baldwin |
| Sat. | Dec. 8 | St. John's | vs | All-Blacks | St. John's 8 | Kwang |
| Sat. | Dec. 8 | S'hai Col. | vs | Fuh Tan | Fuh Tan 4 | Hazard |
| Tues. | Dec. 11 | Amateurs | vs | All-Blacks Y.M.C.A. | 7:30 | Kingman |
| Tues. | Dec. 11 | Fuh Tan | vs | All-Whites Y.M.C.A | 8:30 | Dr. Gray |
| Thur. | Dec. 13 | St. John's | vs | Fuh Tan | St. John's 8 | Kingman |
| Tues. | Dec. 18 | S'hai Col. | vs | All-Whites Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Dr. Gray |
| Tues. | Dec. 18 | St. John's | vs | Amateurs | St. John's 8 | Kingman |
| Thur. | Dec. 20 | Fuh Tan | vs | All-Blacks Y.M.C.A. | 7 | Kwang |
| Thur. | Dec. 20 | Amateurs | vs | S'hai Col. Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Baldwin |
| Thur. | Dec. 20 | St. John's | vs | All-Whites Y.M.C.A. | 9 | Hazard |
| Sat. | Dec. 22 | S'hai Col. | vs | All-Blacks Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Dr Gray |
| Thur. | Dec. 27 | St. John's | vs | S'hai Col. | S'hai Col. 8 | Kwang |
| Thur. | Dec. 27 | Fuh Tan | vs | Amateurs Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Baldwin |
| Sat. | Dec. 29 | All-Whites | vs | Fuh Tan Y.M.C.A. | 8 | Hazard |
| Sat. | Dec. 29 | All-Blacks | vs | S'hai Col. | S'hai Col. 8 | Kingman |

# American Rugby Candidates Urged To Attend Practice

The candidates for the American Rugby team which Manager Gallop is planning to send to Tientsin for a Thanksgiving Day game continue to practice, and from present indications it looks like a strong team will be enrolled.

Another practice session will be held at the Race Track this morning, and Mr. Gallop asks the following to report.

Knute Hansen, Matty Smith, Eddie Smith, Herb Pegran, Tuz Wilson, Big O'Brien, Geo. Bruce, Gene Mead, Anderson, Maloney, Sutton, Taylor, Mason, Boyle, Ray Johnson, Cal. Hirah, Jazz Farmer, Tinkham, Moody, Protard and anyone else who would care to make the trip.

# S. A. S. Soccer Team Defeats Hanbury Boys

(Continued form Page 1)

teams look good from the sidelines and everything points to a scrappy contest for the cup which was put up by the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. The first game of the series is to take place November 24 if not sooner. The matter depends on whether there is to be a game on Thanksgiving Day. If so such a game will be arranged, while another meeting will probably fall about the first of December.

## Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

other lad off and give the fans the joy of a great 12 round bout.

But Garcia is a fine boy. He took punishment and came back with more for his opponent.

The bout was pronounced the best we have seen.

Good work Garcia!

Well done Tingle!

And now Matty Smith wants to fight Garcia!

Go to it boys.

# Good Scores At Autumn Meeting Of "A" Company

(Continued form Page 1)

Pte. C. C. Roberts, ..... 46.00

The "Novices" Cup
(Eleventh Year)
open to "C" class only H.P.S. 60.
The Trophy

Pte. C. C. Roberts, ..... 52 net
Pte. E. C. Barker, ..... 51.00
Capt. M. Reader-Harris, M.C. 18.84
Pte. L. Steventon, ..... 48
The "Willheycla" Challenge Shield H.P.S. 195.

| | pts |
|---|---|
| Cpl. A. Fanthorpe, ..... | 159 |
| C.S.M. F. E. Hodges, .... | 158 |
| L/Cpl. R. W. Burton, .... | 153 |

The Aggregate Prizes
"A" class H.P.S. 235

| | pts |
|---|---|
| Cpl. A. Fanthorpe, ..... | 197 |
| C.S.M. F. E. Hodges, .... | 192 |
| L/Cpl. R. W. Burton, ..... | 192 |

"B" class

| | pts |
|---|---|
| Pte. J. Storer M.M., ..... | 183 |
| Pte. J. Moffatt M.C., ..... | 183 |
| L/Cpl. O. J. Barnes, .... | 177 |

"C" class
Pte. C. C. Roberts, ..... 182
Pte. R. N. Nickels, ..... 182
Pte. C. T. Biggin, ..... 173

The Grand Aggregate prizes, combined aggregates of Bisley Spring Meeting and Service Autumn Meeting H.P.S. 520

The Gold Cross
C.S.M. F. E. Hodges ... 431
The Silver Cross
Cpl. A. Fanthorpe .... 417
The Bronze Cross
L/Cpl. R. W. Burton .. 413

October Monthly Cups
A class
(b) Fanthorpe, ..... 42.13
(a) Wilson, ..... 38.19
W. Smith, ..... 55.77
(a) spoon for highest score.
(b) 2nd leg on cup future h'cap 7 percent.
B class
(d) Forde, ..... 40
(c) J. Moffatt, ..... 38.13
J. Storer, ..... 36.39
(e) spoon for highest score.
(d) 1st leg on cup future h'cap 4.25 percent.
C class
(e) C. C. Roberts, ..... 42
C. T. Biggin, ..... 40
Nickels, ..... 37
(e) 1st leg on cup and spoon for highest score future h'cap 4.25 percent.

November Monthly Cups
A class
(a) Blatchford, ..... 60.23
Fanthorpe, ..... 59.52
Burton, ..... 55.91
(b) Hodges, ..... 49.39
(a) 2nd leg on cup future h'cap 7 percent.
(b) spoon for highest score.
B class
(c) Storer, ..... 63.90
C. J. Barnes, ..... 56.50
Hughes, ..... 56.00
(c) 2nd leg on cup and spoon for highest score future h'cap 7 percent.
C class
(d) Wright, ..... 62.00
Nickels, ..... 60.00
Biggin, ..... 58.00
(d) 1st leg on cup and spoon for highest score future h'cap 4.25 percent.

# Appeal From Fine Denied By League

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 10.—The Scottish League Management Committee today dismissed Cowdenheath's appeal against the fine of £1,000 for illegal payment to their goalkeeper, but rescinded its request for the Chairman's resignation.

## BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES. THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

### REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

### TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

### HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.


STADIUM
MONDAY NIGHT Nov. 12th at 9 p.m.
BIG BOXING MATCH
SEVEN BOUTS
All Bleacher Seats 40 cts.
Ringside Chairs $1.00

If you want an evening
And one of the best
Just pop in a rickshaw
And go to THE CREST

C
And if you've a motor
A bike or a jest—
Just put in the starter
And go to THE CREST

R
But rhyming is not the
One supreme test,
The best stuff in town
You'll find at THE CREST

E
We've all heard of love birds,
Who step in their nest;
But if you want Wifie to please
THERE'S THE CREST

S
And now let's be serious—
It's no time to jest;
Just study your "tummies"
And eat at THE CREST

T

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Retracting and Manufacturing
Eye Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

Passengers' Baggage—All Risks of Accident Ashore and Afloat including Fire and Theft—
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The New "Capstan de Luxe"
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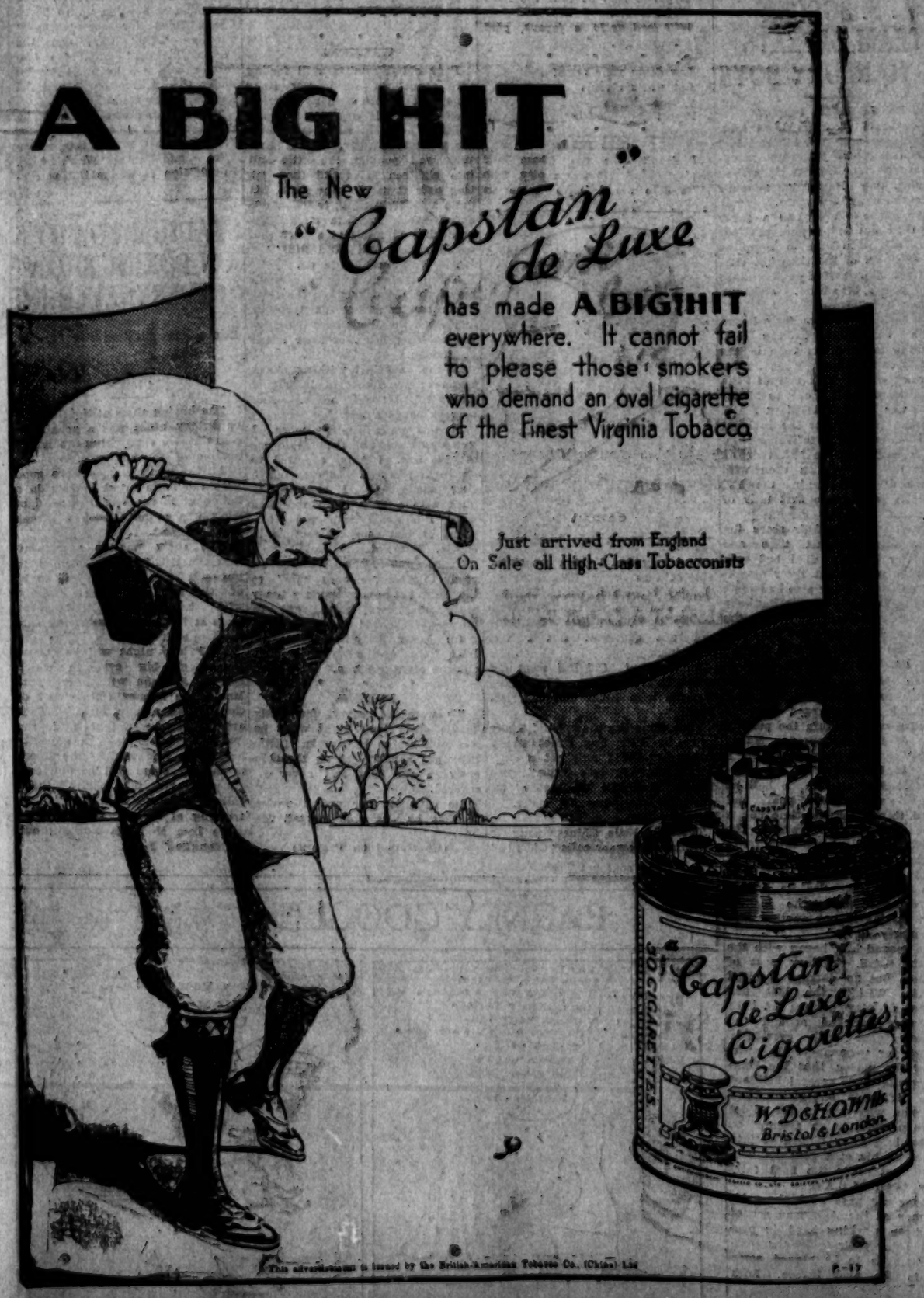
Just arrived from England
On Sale all High-Class Tobacconists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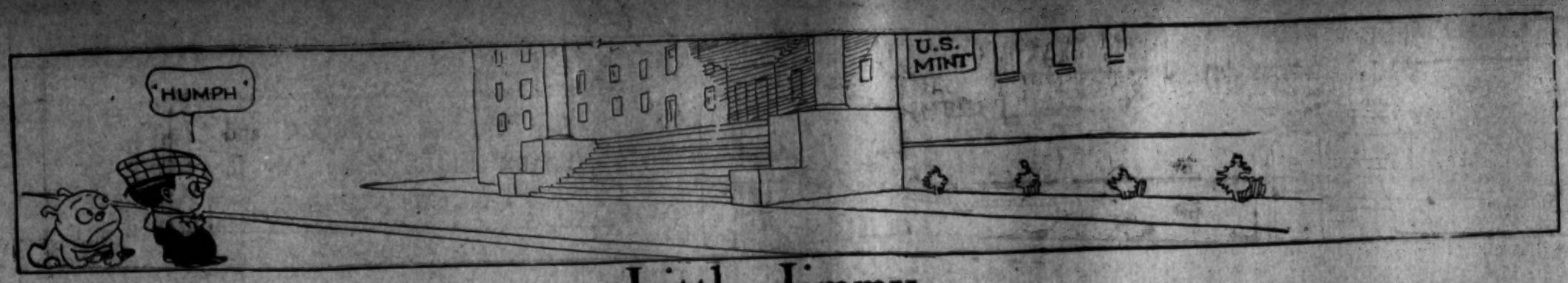


# Little Jimmy

1.
'OOH MOTHER AN' DADDY THIS IS MY NEW FRIEND. CAN HE HAVE LUNCH WITH US?'
2.
"DADDY CAN MY NEW FRIEND HAVE SOME MORE CHICKEN AN' GRAVY?"
3.
"WHO IS THIS NEW FRIEND? I WONDER WHAT JIMMY SEES IN HIM.'
'SEARCH ME.'
'BEANS' THIS MY NEW FRIEND. YOU GOTTA BE ORFUL NICE TO HIM!'
4.
"DADDY CAN I HAVE SOME MONEY TO TAKE MY NEW FRIEND TO THE MOVIES?"
'ER-YES-I SUPPOSE SO.'
5.
'AN' AFTERWARDS WE'LL HAVE SOME SODY.'
6.
"DADDY WILL YOU WAKE ME EARLY? I'M GOIN' TO TAKE MY NEW FRIEND FISHIN'."
7.
"YOU DIDNT CATCH ANY SO I'LL GIVE YOU MINE."
8.
'TAKE SOME MORE. I GOT ENOUGH.'
9.
"VIOLET, CAN WE HAVE SOME DOUGHNUTS?"
10
'I'LL SAVE MINE SO IF YOU AINT GOT ENOUGH YOU CAN HAVE IT.'
11
"DONT YOU-ALLS WANT TO COME OUTSIDE AN' SEE D'CONTRAPSHUN WHUT AM COMIN' DIS WAY ON D' STREET?"
'I THINK ITS HIGH TIME WE FOUND OUT WHO JIMMYS NEW FRIEND IS.'
"INDEED I DO. WHY WE DONT EVEN KNOW HIS NAME!"
12.
"OH!"
B. MOORE. ICE-CREAM CONES
'AND JIMMIE THOMPSON'
'CONES A DIME HERE'
'GIDDUP! NOBODY SAID "WHOA"!'

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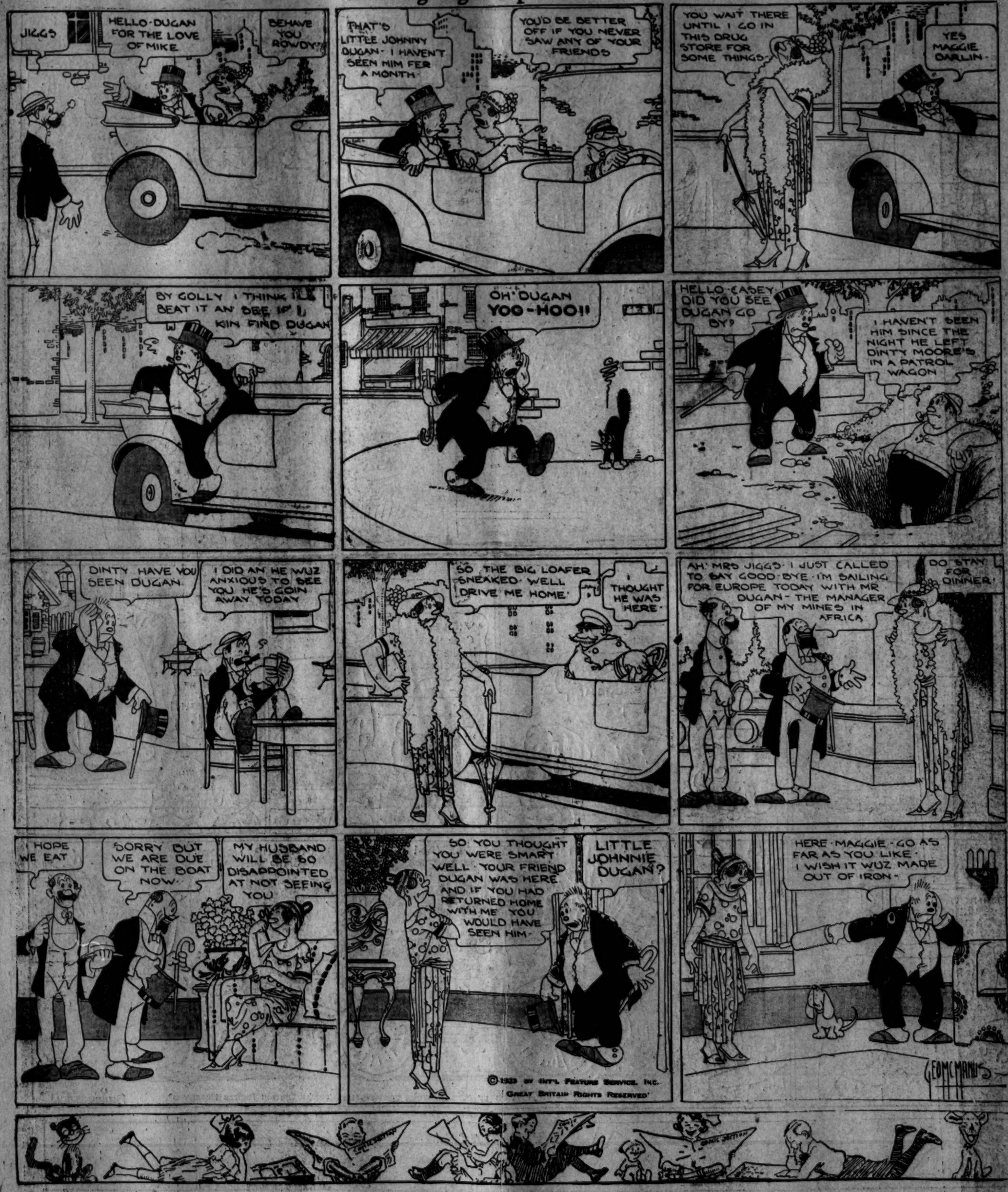
SWINNERTON

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

# Bringing Up Father


JIGGS
HELLO DUGAN FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE
BEHAVE YOU ROWDY!
THAT'S LITTLE JOHNNY DUGAN I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM FER A MONTH
YOU'D BE BETTER OFF IF YOU NEVER SAW ANY OF YOUR FRIENDS
YOU WAIT THERE UNTIL I GO IN THIS DRUG STORE FOR SOME THINGS
YES MAGGIE DARLIN
BY GOLLY I THINK I'LL BEAT IT AN SEE IF I KIN FIND DUGAN
OH DUGAN YOO-HOO!!
HELLO CASEY DID YOU SEE DUGAN GO BY?
I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE THE NIGHT HE LEFT DINTY MOORE'S IN A PATROL WAGON
DINTY HAVE YOU SEEN DUGAN
I DID AN HE WUZ ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU HE'S GOIN AWAY TODAY
SO THE BIG LOAFER SNEAKED WELL I DRIVE ME HOME
I THOUGHT HE WAS HERE
AH MRS JIGGS I JUST CALLED TO SAY GOOD-BYE I'M SAILING FOR EUROPE TODAY WITH MR DUGAN THE MANAGER OF MY MINES IN AFRICA
DO STAY FOR DINNER
I HOPE WE EAT
SORRY BUT WE ARE DUE ON THE BOAT NOW
MY HUSBAND WILL BE SO DISAPPOINTED AT NOT SEEING YOU
SO YOU THOUGHT YOU WERE SMART WELL YOUR FRIEND DUGAN WAS HERE AND IF YOU HAD RETURNED HOME WITH ME YOU WOULD HAVE SEEN HIM
LITTLE JOHNNIE DUGAN?
HERE MAGGIE GO AS FAR AS YOU LIKE I WISH IT WUZ MADE OUT OF IRON
GEO MCMANUS
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